BSA
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO. 269— BOMBAY SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1925 ONE ANNA

One More Week! AT PUBLIC REQUEST One More Week!!
The Gorgeous Splendour Film
SWAPNA SUNDARI
OR
THE BRAHMIN'S DREAM
PRODUCED BY KRISHNA FILMS CO., BOMBAY, WILL BE SCREENED AT
DUBASH THEATRE
KRISHNA CINEMA,
New Charney Road.
USUAL TIME AND MODERATE RATES.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	83,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIM,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 697.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
AND REDUCED.

Subscribed Capital	... Rs.	1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital	... Rs.	59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from January to June, 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK.

Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. Withdrawals twice a week.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents,
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED,

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	.....	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	£1,900,000
Reserved Fund	.....	£ 300,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	.....	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta & Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.,
Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane — — — FORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM MANDVI and POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.
ON DAILY BALANCES
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale.
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

		Rs.
Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	.....	30,30,306
Reserve Fund	.....	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant
Bombay	Karachi	Patiala
Cawnpore	Kasur	Quetta
Calcutta	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	London Agents:	
Hafizabad		

THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

S. J. KHANNA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

EYE TROUBLES
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Cornea Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed; Trial Solicited. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4 0 Ask free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA Co., B. and O. OFFICE
Kandi, Bengal India.
Tel. "Ulcer," Kandi.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

		Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	.....	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	.....	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	.....	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India
LONDON BANKERS:
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co,
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE
Guaranteed Option Policy
ISSUED BY THE
EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established 1897)
IS THE LATEST AND BEST SCHEME
FOR MAKING PROVISION FOR ONE'S OLD AGE & FAMILY
PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION
Head Office: 214, *Hornby Road, Bombay*
Allum, Bharucha & Co., Managers.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN
MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

THE ONLY INVESTMENT WHICH DOES NOT DEPRECIATE IN VALUE
IS A
Life Assurance Policy
INSURE WITH
THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
67, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere,
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

IT IS A FACT
that
There is a great deal of misapprehension about Physiognomy, Palmistry and Astrology.
But
This is every-day practical result
that
The events predicted by
The Representative
in his short stay
in Bombay
of
The Universal Astrological & Statistical Bureau
Indore City, C. I.
Are found very correct of the past, present and future to amazing accuracy in every event.
Charges Suitable all pockets.
Bureaucratic tactics, Mahatma Gandhi's affair, Mumtaz Muddle, Deshabandhu Das, Gwalior Maharaja's Longevity, Hindenburg Presidentship, recent Japan, American earthquakes—all these events predicted years before turned very exact.
Consult:—
2nd floor
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDING.
Tamarind Lane, Bombay
12 to 5
Room: 111, Watson Hotel, Bombay.
8 to 10 a. m.
8 to 10 p. m.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL

CONCESSIONRATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.
Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Two AGRICULTURIST EXPERT for an Independent State. Apply with two annas Ticket to the MANAGER, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, DELHI.
A R2152

WANTED—UNDERGRADUATE, knowing also Hindi and Gujerati accounts. Experienced persons may apply LALSINGH MANSINGH, P. O. 2, Bombay.
A 2162

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE (Gujerati preferred) who can also teach Mathematics. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, BABU PANALALJI, Jain, High School, Princess Street, Bombay.
A 2161

WANTED—AGENTS. Salary Rs. 50 Terms one anna. UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND CO., Naiwara, Delhi.
A R2115

REQUIRE SERVICES of a Clerk, well-versed in Fire and Marine Insurance with thorough knowledge of keeping relative accounts, etc.. State salary required with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1074, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K24425

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN to represent as Life Chief Agents for The East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., for unrepresented districts. For terms etc., apply to THE SECRETARIES, at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A SHORT-HAND TYPIST. must be a Gujarati undergraduate with Sanskrit as Second Language. Modh Bania preferred. Pay about Rs. 65. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
R2156

WANTED—CANDIDATES, searching employment. Apply with one anna stamp. EMPLOYMENT SECURIN AGENCY, Ambala. (European management).
A R2071

WANTED—A MOHAMEDAN GRADUATE, experienced in Business Correspondence and File work. Apply with testimonials in Box No. 1080, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2149

WANTED.—An ENGINEER, conversant with sugar machinery of all description, able to take charge of a cane crushing Plant. Apply with copies of testimonial and lowest salary expected, to the PROPRIETOR, The Ganga Doshi Sugar Factory, Buxar.
A 24453

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Upper and lower FLATS of Premises at 77, Motlibai Street. Apply SAMEDBHAI AHMEDBHAI MISRI, 146, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
C R2136

TO BE LET.—Well Ventilated and Commodious BLOCKS for 5, 4, 3 rooms open on all sides on Good Locality in Gordhan Building No. 2, near West-End Cinema. Apply:—GORDHANDAS, Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road.
C2163

TO LET—Large as well as small GODOWNS at Lamington Road, Lal Chimney, Mill centre, telephone available, Apply M. S. KHESHVALA, 14, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R2137

TO LET.—APARTMENTS, small, large facing Road, Yacht Club, and Garages whole or part in Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder. For particulars, terms, apply WITHIN.
C R2075.

TO LET—A BUNGALOW with Compound, Garage, Electricity, Gas and Telephone connection, situate near Mahalaxmi Temple. Apply personally at the SHETOTRT BANK, LTD., Fort Bombay.
C 24430

TO BE LET, at reasonable rent, the BLOCKS, ROOMS, MOTOR GARAGES, SHOPS, etc., with good accommodation in Forjett Terrace, Forjett Street, Tardeo. Apply to KARSONDAS THAKERSI ROWJI, 187, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C R2138

TO LET OR FOR SALE—Premises lately in occupation of International Bar, centrally situated at 74, Custom House Road, suited as godown or office are to be let or for sale. Intending tenants and purchasers please apply to DORABJEE SUTERIA, c/o Messrs. Payne and Co., Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road Fort.
C2155

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagirathi Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

TYPEWRITER PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY REDUCED—Write or call for Price List. Oliver No. 5, Rs. 80; 9, Rs. 125. Remingtons 10 and 11, Rs. 110 upwards. Also Corona 3, Latest Improved Model, and Corona 4 (Four Bank Keyboard). American Factory Rebuilt as New Remington Visible Typewriters at Second-hand Prices. Do investigate. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 319, Hornby Road, opposite Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
N

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ENROLMENTS for LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Examinations of May & CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTANTS Examinations of June, 1926, will cease from 15th September, 1925. Brilliant Results secured every year, includin Teachers Diplomas and Distinction certificates. Fees moderate. Prospectus from the PRINCIPAL, ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Bhasania Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

MOST effective tricolour printed JUTE CARPETS with beautiful borders, 12'X 8 feet. V. P. Rs. 5 8. Free delivery. GOKUWALA SONS, DELHI.
T R2153

DRIED PRAWNS—A SPECIALITY among FISHES of the Konkan Coast Sample packet annas eight. Postage extra. THE OCEAN SWEETS MART, 91 B, Parel Road, Chinchpokli, Bombay 12.
T 2164

GLUE 576, Dry powder or liquid paste. The cheapest and perfect adhesive for labelling postal packets, parcels, wooden cases, bags, tins and packages, bookbinding, box-making and general office and home use. HIRALAL PARBHUDAS & CO., Post Box 457, Bombay.
T R2122

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

BERNARR MACFADDEN'S Books, now selling at greatly reduced prices as under:—The Real Secret of Keeping Young price Rs. 9/8; Strengthening the Eyes price Rs. 9/8; Eating for Health and Strength price Rs. 6/8; Hair Culture price Rs. 6/8; Fasting for Health price Rs. 6/8; How to Raise Your Baby price Rs. 6/8; Preparing for Motherhood price Rs. 6/8; Sole Agent MADON'S HEALTH DEPOT, 240, Hornby Road, Fort.
L R2165.

BOOK ON BIRTH CONTROL.—By Marie Stopes, President of the Society for Constructive Birth Control and Racial Progress, London, the world-renowned authority on Birth Control. Price Five annas. Post Free. Amount to be sent in advance.—SHENOY BROTHERS, Booksellers, Mangalore, South Kanara.
L R2147

FOR SALE.—A large select Library. 10,000 books on religion, philosophy and hagiology. Apply to Box No. 1076, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K R2143

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—A large number of EMPTY STEEL DRUMS of 40 to 44 gallons capacity with bungs, Fresh stock. For further particulars please apply to Box No. 1081, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R2151

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223.
N WS

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona latest Improved Model, New	195
Corona Four (Four-bank Keyboard), New	225
Remington Portable, New	234
Fox Portable (Shop-soiled)	125
Senta Portable (German), New	150
Underwood 5 Rs. 100, Remington 10 from	100
Empire No. 1 with Back spacer (Fine)	100
L. C. Smith Brief Size Rs. 85, Hammond Multi	85

Rebuilt Typewriters: Remington 10 and 11 and Oliver 9 and 11. Exceptionally low prices. Ribbons Carbon Papers. Repairs to All Makes.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
P

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Baldwin St., Fort, Bombay.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—FOR SALE.—One storeyed airy BUNGALOW Scheme I, four minutes' walk East of Vile Parle Station with garden and perennial springwater well Apply S. BHASKERJI, c/o Dr. Gore, Gamdevi, Bombay.
N. 2119

FOR SALE—An area of one Lac sqr. yds. of building land on Andheri-Versowa Road. An excellent opportunity. Apply Box No. 1077, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G R2144

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE.—very cheap, Looms Drop box 42", Jeckat loom 52", Silk Drop box 32" with Dobby, Plain 36", 24", Doubling, Winding, Reeling, Washing, Drying, Folding Machines, etc M. H. DINSHAW AND CO., Apollo Street, Bombay.
K R2157

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

FINEST KULU PEARS and APPLES, Fresh WALNUTS, Rs. 5/2 for an 11 lbs. basket exclusive of packing and postage. V.P.P. to all parts of India. THE AGENT, ARAMGARH AND RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.
F R2109

PROFESSION.

SAFE and SURE CURE for DEBILITY of any name and nature. Particulars FREE under cover. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P R2131

PILES SUFFERERS, writing Amarnath Chadha, Lytton Road, Lahore, will hear something to their advantage.
P R2146

WINTER SPECIALITY—VAJIKARAN YAKUTI, full of musk, gold, pearl and other choicest and richest drugs. Tones up the system by infusing new blood and vigour. Rs. 15/- per bottle of 30 pills. VAIDYA PRABHASHANKER R, Ghatkopar.
P R2123

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy, Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE ASKED FOR the erection of mild steel wall 8½ ft. high and 470 ft. long.
Further particulars apply:—
To,
THE HONY. SECRETARY,
Viswa Bharat Laxmi Exhibition Board,
York Building, Hornby Rd.,
Fort, Bombay.
2445

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a HOSPITAL SECRETARY for the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital. The pay of the post will be Rs. 300-25-500, and free unfurnished quarters will be provided, when ready Persons having experience in Hospital management ONLY need apply. The appointment will be, in the first instance, probationary for a period of one year. Applications with not more than three recent testimonials should be sent in before the 21st November 1925.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.
C24452

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th September, 1925, at 8 per cent (i.e. Rs. 2 per share paid fully on or before 31st March, 1925, and pro rata on shares paid thereafter) has been declared and will be payable on and after Monday, the 7th December, 1925, to those share-holders whose names stand on the Register of the Bank on 21st November 1925.

By Order of the Board,
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Bombay, 12th November 1925.

N. B.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 23rd November, 1925 to 5th December, 1925, both days inclusive.
C24448

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED CHIEF OFFICER.

THE MUNICIPALITY INVITE APPLICATIONS for the permanent appointment of CHIEF OFFICER.

The applicants must possess good physique, ability and common sense, capable of administering and managing a large staff and all Departments of the Municipality. Those with Municipal experience and well acquainted with Local Self-Government management will be preferred.

The selected candidate will be required to furnish a Medical Certificate of sound health and constitution prior to his engagement and will be appointed in the first instance on 12 months' probation after which if confirmed in the appointment, he will be required to execute an agreement for a further period of four years, which will be renewed after every fifth year. He will be required to subscribe to the Municipal Provident Fund, and will be entitled to Pension and leave, according to Municipal Rules.

The salary of the post is Rs. 1,100 per month rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,400 per month, plus Rs. 150 as a Motor Car Allowance per month.

The salary will commence from the date of joining the appointment in Karachi.

Canvassing on or recommendation letters to the President or Councillors will make the Candidate liable to disqualification for selection.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience together with copies of testimonials should reach Undersigned not later than Wednesday, the 16th December, 1925.

(Sd.) JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA,
President,
Karachi Municipality.
Municipal Office.
Karachi, 6th November, 1925.
C24439

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE PATEL COTTON CO. LTD. and Reduced.

THE PATEL COTTON CO., LTD. and reduced, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having its registered office at Gulestan No. 6, Napier Road, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for confirming a resolution reducing the Capital of the above Company from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs was on the 9th day of November, 1925, presented to the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers and is now pending; and that the list of Creditors of the Company is to be made out as for the 15th day of December, 1925.

Dated this 14th day of November 1925.

SUKTHANKAR AND GUPTE,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.
C24447

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: SALE OF PROPERTY AT ARGYLE ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PANDUJI RAOJI PATIL-DHORE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undesigned at their office No. 110, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the Elphinstone Land Estate on the West side of Argyle Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 266 6/9ths sq. yards or thereabouts or registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186, and Cadastral Survey No. 135, Princess Dock Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 4794, old Street Nos. 126-128 New St. Nos. 92-94-96 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Argyle Road, on or towards the west by the vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the North by land in the occupation of Gopal Meghji and on or towards the South by land in the occupation of Mowji Pragji and which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Panduji Raoji Patil Dhore.

Dated this 13th day of November, 1925.

PANDIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C24454

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2620 of 1925.
SUMMARY SUIT.

Plaint filed this 2nd day of September, 1925.

Summons under O. XXXVII, r. 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

PURSHOTAM GOPAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business as a Share Broker at Dalal Street, within the Fort ... Plaintiff,

vs.

KHURSEDJI DHUNJIBHOY GUZDER, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Tardeo, without the Fort ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, greeting.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you; the abovenamed Defendant, under Order XXXVII, Rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for rupees 1,260 for principal due to him by the Defendant at the foot of a promissory note, dated the 9th day of July, 1925, for Rs. 1,260 and mentioned in the Plaint herein and interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum upon the said sum of Rs. 1,260 and costs of which a copy is hereto, you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. 1,260 and interest as aforesaid and the sum of rupees two hundred for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII, Rule 3 of the said Code.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 5th day of September, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
for Prothonotary,
E. J. DAVAR.

The 6th day of November, 1925.
Messrs. ANDRADE AND CUNHA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
EX. "A."

On demand I promise to pay Mr. Purshotam Gopal or order the sum of Rs. 1,260 (one thousand two hundred and sixty only) for value received in cash, interest thereon to run at nine per cent. per annum.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1925.
(Over 4 one anna stamp.)
(Sd.) JAMSEDJI DHANJIBHOY GUZDAR,
Tardeo Road, Bombay.
R2159

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII of 1913 and of the Malabar Timber Co., Ltd., having its Registered Office at Churchgate Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

FARIMBHOY SHAMSUDDIN, a firm, carrying on business at Khokha Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Malabar Timber Company, Ltd., are hereby required on or before the 22nd day of December, 1925, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to Namabhoy Horemusji Moos, Esquire, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator, or in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before the said debts are proved.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1925.

B. P. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

C24421

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HARIDAS LALJI and RATANSI LALJI have agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 34, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground forming part of the Sandhurst Road West Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the West side of Charni Road, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 451 (four hundred and fifty-one) square yards or thereabouts, known as Plot No. 34; bearing New Survey No. 7392, Cadastral Survey No. 2/1289 of Girgaon Division and bearing "D" Ward No. 1786 (7) and Street No. 52D, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Fatmabai, wife of Syed Abdul Kader Edroos and the said Syed Abdul Kader Edroos, being a portion of Plot No. 37, on or towards the West by the New 40 feet Road known as Parukh Street, on or towards the North by the property of Hansraj Pragji, being portion of Plot No. 33 and on or towards the South by the property of Kanji Gokaldas, being Plot No. 36.

Dated this 13th day of November, 1925.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C24456

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2614 of 1925.

AMULAKH AMICHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiff.

vs.

MOTILAL DAYARAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Chaupati, outside the Fort ..... Defendant.

To,

The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed this Suit against you to recover from you Rs. 25,000 (Twenty-five thousand) and interest and costs. The hearing and final disposal of the suit is fixed on the 15th day of December, 1925, at 11-15 a.m. when you are required to appear in the Court in person or by Advocate instructed by an Attorney of the High Court. In default of appearance on the said day the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

(N.B.—Writ of Summons issued by the Court under its seal on 4th day of September. 1925.)

Dated this 11th day of November, 1925.

AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

24457

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 865 of 1924.

Re: HANUMANBUX NARSINGDAS TEEBEWALA, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mumbadevi, lately doing business as a Cotton and Seed Merchant at Mumbadevi and now Unemployed ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 5th January, 1926, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1925.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

C24458

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "CHAGLA VILLA" AT DADAR MAIN ROAD, DADAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to them under mortgage dated 3rd day of August, 1922; Messrs. BENNETT & COMPANY will, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following:—

All that piece of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon lying on the East side of Dadar Main Road admeasuring about 2,080 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old Nos. 476, 573 to 576, New Nos. 13325 and 13441, New Survey No. 2/2017 and 2/2018 and in the Municipality under F Ward No 908 and Street No. 168, Dadar Road, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 89, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Haji Ebrahim Haji Suleman and partly by the property of Madhavdas Goculdas, on the West by Parel to Mahim Road, on the North by the property of Haji Ebrahim Haji Suleman and on the South by the property of Fatmabai, widow of Abdeally Samsoodin.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. P. MUNCHERJI & CO.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 10, "Motilal Mansion", Hummum Street, Fort, the following:—

A lot of large and small safes fitted with combination and key locks of different sizes by Herring Hall Mariner and Co. of America; motor tyre covers for renovating old tyres; large and small thermos flasks; air tight jars; gasaline lamps; cash boxes; calculators for adding and subtracting; rubber heels and Soles; Electric Table lamps; Dictaphone; milk clarifiers, etc., etc.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of Messrs. Laljee Ranchodji and Sons and on account and risk of Mr. Charandas Chaturbhoy, an Insolvent:—

1 shigram rubber-tyred bicycle wheels in good condition.

BENNETT & CO.

MISTRY & CO.

General Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents.

27/29, Hummam Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW SUNDAY AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.)

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at Nowroi House, Wodehouse Road, next to Wellington Mews, specially made-to-order and of latest design, walnut and mahogany highly polished, English inlaid household furniture of 2 Drawing Rooms, 3 Bed Rooms and 1 Dining Room, rich upholstered Jacobian Chesterfield and Drawing Room Suites, H. M. V. Gramophone, English inlaid Cabinets and Silver Show Cases, Lady's Jacobian Writing Bureau, English Ice Box and Platedware, Rich Glass Crockery, China and Silverware etc., to be sold by public auction.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AND GARDEN LANDS AND LAND SITUATE AT THE VILLAGE OF THAI IN ALIBAG TALUKA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will under instructions from Messrs. Judah and Solomon, Attorneys for Mr. Samson Ezekiel Kassukar and his wife Shebabai the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Solomon Aaron Charikar, the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale given to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 5th August, 1924, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 28th day of November, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned properties on the premises at Thal.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of garden land or ground, situate at Thal in the Taluka and Registration Sub-Division of Alibag and the District and the Registration Division of Kolaba, bearing Survey and Pot Nos. and admeasuring and assessed as follows:—

Name.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Area. Acres	Gunthas.	Assessment. Rs.	a.	p.
Taki Baug	236	1	2	15½	31	0	0
"	"	2	3	17½	38	0	0

with the trees, wells, waters, watercourses and the two bungalows standing thereon one admeasuring 13 hands East and West, 17 hands South and North and the other bungalow used as a barn and as a dwelling house admeasuring 11 hands east to west and 13 hands South to North and the shed or thatched house forming the servants' quarters and store-room being 9 hands east and 15 hands south and north.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of garden land or ground, situate, lying and being at Thal in the Taluka and Registration Sub-Division of Alibag and in the District and Registration Division of Kolaba, bearing Survey No. 269, Pot No. 1, admeasuring 22¾ gunthas and assessed at Rupees seven and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the land of Gani Ragho bearing Survey No. 270, Pot No. 3, on the West by the properties of Keribhai Salvaji, on the South by the garden land of Pandu Nathu Mhatra bearing Survey No. 268, Pot No. 1 and on the North partly by the garden land of Janu Keru Mhatra bearing Survey No. 2118 Pot Nos. 2, 4 and partly by the garden land of Vithu Lakshman Mhatra bearing Survey No. 268, Pot No. 2 together with the thatched building with its verandahs standing thereon which is 22 hands in lengths and 18 hands in breadth and the well, fences and other appurtenances thereto.

THIRDLY—All those pieces or parcels of land or ground, situate at Thal in Taluka Alibag of the Kolaba District in the Registration Sub-Division and Taluka of Alibag and Registration Division and District of Kolaba bearing entry Numbers, Survey Numbers, Pot Numbers and admeasuring and assessed as follows:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Area. Acres	Gunthas.	Rs.	a.	p.
1469	208	1	0	34¾	7	0	0
1470	209	1	4	35	68	0	0
1510	226	1	4	19¾	43	0	0
			10	9	118	0	0

which said pieces of land are known as Bhatji's Baug and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Mali's garden, on or towards the West by Public Road and seashore on or towards the North by the Borrower's other lands fourthly hereinafter described and Arab's Mali's garden and on the South by the Public Road.

FOURTHLY—All that piece or parcel of garden land or ground situate, lying and being at Thal in the Registration Sub-Division and Taluka of Alibag and Registration Division and District Kolaba bearing Survey No. 245, Pot No. 1/1, admeasuring 1 acre and 26½ gunthas and assessed at Rupees Sixteen and annas four and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the respective garden lands of Vishnu Vinayak Ranade Waman Mahadeo Vartak and Narayan Janardhan Vartak with the Mortgagor's fence intervening on the West by the garden land of Sheikh Abdul Kadir Valad Sheik Umar Bawaji's with the Mortgagor's fence intervening on the South by the garden land herein thirdly described and on the North by a passage and beyond it by the garden lands of Nana Mahadu Gunjal with the Borrower's fence intervening.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Judah and Solomon, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD.

It's a Pathe Serial
15 Episodes 31 reels

Ruth Roland

Serial Queen and author in

"Adventures of Ruth"

There are thirteen keys and thirteen adventures,
There is a Peacock Fan of rare value and beauty.
Thrills and dash! a serial smash,
This serial will be completed in 3 Successive Weeks.

1st Week 14th November
5 Episodes 11 Reel,
2nd Week 21st November
5 Episodes 10 Reels.
3rd Week 28th November
5 Episodes 10 Reels,

AMUSEMENTS

ONE MORE WEEK! ONE MORE WEEK!!
At Public Request.
The Gorgeous-Splendour Film

SWAPNA SUNDARI
OR
THE BRAHMIN'S DREAM
PRUDUCED BY KRISHNA FILMS CO. BOMBAY.
Will be Screened
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road.
Moderate Rates and Usual Time

BALWANT SANGIT MANDALI
will stage at
New Elphinstone Theatre
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY,
ON
SATURDAY, 14th NOV. at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Ugra-Mangal
On Sunday, 15th Nov. at 3 p.m. (S.T.
Bhava-Bandhan
AND ON
WEDNESDAY, 18th NOV. at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.
Punyaprabhava

Booking open at the Theatre from 8 a.m. to 12 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. all days week.
Manager:—B. L. PETHE.

A SENSATION
in Indian Film Industry
A picture competing with foreign productions in Photography-Tricks, Acting, Settings, Direction, etc.
ROYAL ART STUDIO'S
SUPER PRODUCTION
The Magician of Bengal
Saturday, Sunday, Monday
Special Show at 3 p. m.
Ordinary days at 5 p. m.
Shown from to-day at
Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM.

IMPERIAL
Presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR'S THRILLING PHOTO-PLAY
VEER-BALA
DAILY FOUR SHOWS:
at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS
On Saturday and Sunday at 3 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA: ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

David Graham Phillips
author of
The PRICE SHE PAID
featuring
ALMA RUBENS
FRANK MAYO
William Welch
Eugenie Bresserer
Lloyd Whitlock
Freeman Wood

Could she go through with it. Forced into a marriage of convenience with an old man who she did not love and after the marriage to find the one and only man. See how fate released this girl from the toils of an intolerable situation in David Graham Phillips' novel of modern marriage.

"THE PRICE SHE PAID"
featuring
ALMA RUBENS
and
FRANK MAYO
"THE GOOFY AGE"
(A GLEN TRYON COMEDY)
PATHE GAZETTE
TIME:— 6, 8 and 10 p. m,
Matinee To-day & To-morrow. at 4 p. m.

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK.
A Splendid Selznick Drama
"LOVE'S MASQUERADE"
5 parts—featuring the popular Star
CONWAY TEARLE
Would you convict a man on circumstantial evidence?
"Do you take this man to be your lawfully wedded husband?" the preacher said, and then—the law unjustly claimed him for a set of prison stripes. Just one of the big dramatic incidents in
"LOVE'S MASQUERADE"
The programme includes the International News and a 2-Reel Century Comedy, "The Polo Kid" featuring.
EDDIE GORDON
TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END
CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

WELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
A MIGHTY FIRST NATIONAL SUPER-PRODUCTION.
"THE ETERNAL FLAME"
8 Parts—featuring the popular star
NORMA TALMADGE
CONWAY TEARLE
From Honore de Balzac's "La Duchesse de Langeais"
THE DRAMA MAGNIFICENT
Keep ready! Something Superbly Grand!
Dazzling Romance of a Faithful Wife!
BRAND ME!!!
Burn your mark upon my forehead that the world may know I am yours forever the weal of pain—the symbol of my love! See
NORMA TALMADGE
and Conway Tearle in
"THE ETERNAL FLAME"
8 REELS AGLOW WITH WINE OF LIFE!
As the Drama is a lengthy one, there are no side Pictures with it.
To-Night: 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways' Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 1st December, 1925, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of rice: wheat seeds, empty wooden casks, iron packages, etc.

A descriptive list of booked consignments may be seen on the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th November, 1925, at 9-30 a.m., the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street No. 741-751; Case No. 3; Doongri Street.

Building (tiled shed); Case No. 100; Bhoiwada Cross Road.

Building Street No. 14-18; Case No. 98; Naigaum Cross Road and Vincent Road.

MENESSE & CO.

SPECIFIC GUARANTEED.

Specific guaranteed, under Bank-Cheque of Rs. 7-8. cent, with medicine for one month use. If it fails to benefit, get your full-price back from the Bank direct. (1) Specific for Personal Youth. It enables to keep life-long youth, health, manliness, energy, virile Power, cheerful and rosy face. Avoids oldage, looks younger and people wrongly judge his or her age equally useful for men, woman, young and old. Try the medicine at our risk, to see its magical effects, and you will gain youth, health and vigour, or your Rs 7-8. back. Use it for a season and become a young man of 20, with robust health and rosy figure to enjoy the life. Price Rs. 7-8. Rs. 500 deposited with the Bank, as a guarantee for the refund of price.

Add—(C) Manager, Bank-cheque system, Lahore.

7000 Pocket Purses, to keep notes, cash, letters, etc. to be sold. With purchaser's name, put on, in neat gold letters. Black colour, size 6 x 3 1/2 Rs. 3-12 5 x 3 1/2 Rs. 2-8, Extra quality, with silver mounted corners Rs. 10, with gold mounted corners Rs. 20. Worth three times the price. Order one, you will be awfully pleased. Money back if dissatisfied.

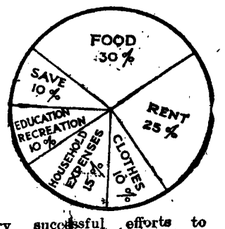
DENNIS'S POCKET WALLET CO.,
762, New Comvad, Dadar.
All Orders by V. P. P.
An Ideal Present.

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.

Professor PANDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S (London). Scientific Astrologer and Palmist, Secretary, British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works, delineates Palms, Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship, etc at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time, date, month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.

RIAMS

YOUR SAVINGS



Every successful efforts to save money involves two important elements—First, the Start, and Second, Keeping persistently and systematically at it.

Decide how much you should lay aside each month from your income. Make your Thrifty Self fight a winning battle against your old Spending Self.

CENTRAL BANK will be your ally, Happiness and Independence your reward, and your Pass-book the history of your achievements.

Ask for our Savings Bank Rules.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14 Nov.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx	20,837
21 „	KAISAR-I-HIND. ..		11,430
28 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
5 Dec.	RANPURA ..		16,100
12 „	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	15,953
19 „	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
1926 2 Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
16 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30 „	KAISARI-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
6 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
13 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
27 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 „	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marsellies £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
26th Nov	MADURA ..	8,975
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA ..	8,278
14th Jan.	WARFIELD ..	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

Early Dec.	SICILIA*	Straits, China, Japan.
22nd Dec.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
1926 19th Jan.	KASHMIR .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

14th Nov.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
16th „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
18th „	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
20th „	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
25th „	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week, Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

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PASSING SHOW IN COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Theo. H. Price writes as follows in "Commerce and Finance" 'New York) of Oct. 7:—

Because it has been asked for, the following statement is presented. It sets forth the "past performances" of the cotton market on the government crop estimates issued during the present calendar year:

Report of June 2nd—declined about 40 points.

Report of July 2nd—declined about 80 points.

Report of July 23rd—advanced about 100 points.

Report of Aug. 8th.—declined about 80 points.

Report of Aug. 24th—declined about 14 points.

Report of Sept. 8th—advanced about 40 points.

Report of Sept. 23rd—declined about 120 points.

Incidentally it may be pointed out that just before the issuance of the first report at noon on June 2nd, January contracts were quoted at 22.35, and that on Friday, October 2nd, they closed at 22.25. The net change in four months is therefore but 10 points.

The stability in the price level that this comparison reveals will surprise many, and it is somewhat remarkable when the intermediate fluctuations that have been caused by the government estimates are considered. Some of those who favour a continuance of the semi-monthly government reports claim that their effect is to stabilize the market, but the record appears to show that they have caused rather than prevented instability.

Last week was one of preparation for the next government estimate, which will be made up as of October 1 and issued on Thursday, October 8. The ginning up to October 1 will also be announced, and as some predict that at least 6,500,000 bales will have been ginned up to that date, the tendency has been toward an increase in estimate. Some of them now run as high as 14,750,000 or 15,000,000 bales.

There is no use denying that governmental confirmation of these larger estimates would cause a sharp decline in the market and that there has been some selling by way of preparation for such a contingency.

But it is doubtful whether a yield of even 150,000,000 bales would provide more cotton than the world can use and is willing to buy at about present prices. The improvement in the American cotton goods trade is so impressive that it is a subject of general comment, and from Europe a remarkable recovery is reported.

Mr. Joseph Newburger of Memphis needs no introduction to the cotton trade. He has just returned from an extended European trip. He says that the improvement in conditions abroad is remarkable and he expects that America will have to export 9,000,000 bales this season to satisfy the foreign demand. If he is right a crop of 15,000,000 bales may prove to be insufficient for our exports last season were hardly more than 8,000,000 bales and there is every prospect that our domestic consumption will exceed that of 1924-25.

Therefore it seems not improbable that the happy and unusual conjunction of a big crop and satisfactory prices may be seen this season. Certainly this is a consummation for which every one should work and in view of its possible achievement it seems fatuous to assume that cotton will go much below 20 cents in the near future or before the next crop becomes a market factor. Most manufacturers appear to agree with this view and are buying on a scale down as the market declines.

One of the details about which the trade is commencing to concern itself is the new rule which prohibits trading in the current month after twelve o'clock on the tenth day of that month. This rule becomes effective December 1st, and no trading in December delivery will be permitted after 12 o'clock on December 10th. By that time those who do not expect to receive or deliver on the contracts they have bought or sold will have to cover, and the December position will cease to be quoted. The prevailing theory is that the Southern markets will then come nearer to the parity of January and that the result will be to increase the quantity of cotton that can be profitably delivered on December.

Whether it will work out this way remains to be seen. If it does an anticipatory reduction is indicated in the premium over January at which December is selling, and upon this theory a good many are now transferring their long hedges from December to the more distant positions.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 13.

Razmak, Miller, Aden.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 14.

Homestead, Chapman, Calcutta.
California, Collie, Liverpool.
Sylvan Arrow, Sandburg, New York.
Nurjehan, Robb, Java.
Garmula, Colebon, Java.
Razmak, Miller, Aden.

LOADING.

Nov. 13.

Steamer Varsova for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Wartenfels for Hamburg.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

THURSDAY, November 13.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Kaisar-i-Hind (s) 5989 London 21/11 M M and Co.
3 City of Venice (s) 5223, Karachi 15/11 K N and Co.
4 Wartenfels, 3706, Kochi, N.F., L Edward Ltd.
5 Markara (s) 5203 London, 12/11 M M and Co.
6 Madura (s) 5,464 tons Karachi 13-11 Agent M M and Co.
8 Tottori Maru (s) 3,700 tons, Japan, 12/11 Agent N Y Kaisha.
12 California (s) 1,035 tons, Liverpool, 14-11, Agent Graham's Trading Co.
5 Luiloia (s) 4,207 tons, Genoa, 15-11. Agent L Triestino.
17 Wildenfels (s) 3794, N.F., L. Edward Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Geranium (s) 3,313 Karachi 10/11 L. Triestino.
2 Homestead, 4122, Colombo, 12/11, Volkart Bros.
4 Vasna (s) 2043 Busra 13/11 M M and Co.
6 Hamburg Maru, 3159, Kobe, 24/11, O S Kaisha.
7 Hatkhola, 4,318 tons, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
8 Crewe Hall (s) 2,691 tons, Karachi N.F., Agent J F and Co.
9 Nurjehan (s) 2379, Rangoon 12/11 T M and Co.
15 Barpeta (s) 1817, P. Gulf, 19/11, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C/R Hildenfels (s) 3794 tons, Antwerp, 15/11, L Edwards Ltd.
F Gazana (s) 3,151 tons, Calcutta, 14/11, M M & Co.
H Cuncolim 106 Goa, 12/11, J Jeevan and Co.
K Jalapakka (s) 2630 tons N.F N.F. S S N Co.
L/M Devanha (s) 4758 tons, N.F. N.F. M M and Co.

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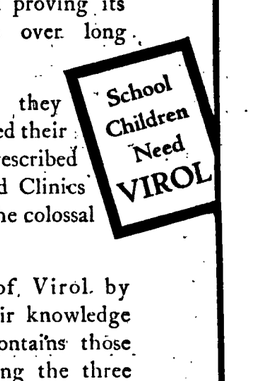
Rheumatism?

Relieve the nagging pain—quickly—easily—with—Sloan's!



Sloan's Liniment kills pain instantly. No rubbing. Just lay a little Sloan's on the stiff, aching part, and *immediately* you notice a difference, a feeling that the tortured tissues are being soothed and comforted, then as Sloan's penetrates to the centre of the trouble the pain dies away. With Sloan's Liniment handy you need never let rheumatism or any other muscle or joint trouble get the upper hand. Sloan's kill's the pain and keeps the muscles lissom and flexible. No rubbing. Get a bottle to-day.

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Mr. W. White, 128, Cherrywood Road, Bordesley Green, writes:—"... I had tried so many remedies that I had almost given up the attempt to cure my rheumatism. But to my vast surprise and intense relief I immediately began to feel an improvement and in less than a month I was free from horrible racking pains of rheumatism. I cannot praise Sloan's sufficiently."

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BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home market have been fluctuating but on the whole show a decline in New York and a moderate advance in Liverpool as compared with previous week. Early the market declined on heavy long liquidation on bearish Bureau Report, but later improved on shorts covering and trade buying. At the close the market was again easier.

The outstanding feature of the week was the publication on Monday last of the Government Report indicating an estimated production of 15,386,000 bales with ginners at 11,199,000 bales upto the end of last month. The report again created surprise as popular anticipation had focussed the crop figure at something under 15 million bales on the assumption that the weather since the compilation of the last report was by no means favourable. When, therefore, the document was actually out showing a figure in excess of the last official report it made the market nervous, with the result that a smart break occurred This fall, however, did not last long, for the market since recovered considerably due to scarcity of contracts and heavy trade buying.

The percentage of cotton picked and ginned is now becoming fairly well-known and a large sized crop is pretty well assured. The takings by the various centres is the important question from now on and we presume that the distribution in this respect will be on materially larger lines than the past season. A great deal also hangs on the course of events in the United States textile industry, but we may look with confidence for an expansion in the demand and absorbing power there.

A considerable improvement has transpired in Manchester trade during the week and prospects are again encouraging. Undoubtedly, the certainty of a record supply and the lower values are a great source of help to the Lancashire industry.

Business in American spot cotton continues to run practically on the same lines as the past week. The main features remain the same, namely, scarcity of spot cotton with merchants buying to cover contracts.

On the whole, the outlook at the moment is very puzzling, but with almost a bumper crop in view, we see no likelihood of any material or lasting advance from the present level of prices.

So far as the local market is concerned the position is difficult to gauge accurately. In view of the recent untimely rains throughout a very large proportion of the cotton growing districts, the free movement of the crop will thereby be delayed, so that there will not be sufficient pressure of actual cotton on our market to adjust the disparity existing between our prices and Americans, but we feel that eventually the rains are likely to prove a bearish factor as the quality of the cotton must suffer, and with blackleafy cotton now tenderable with an allowance of Rs. 6 per candy quite regardless of the ordinary quality allowance, there is every chance of fairly heavy tenders as we do not think that there will be any legitimate demand for such cotton Furthermore, with the promise of a very good crop here there seems to us to be room for a decline especially as consumers are at present showing very little interest. We still favour sales in strong markets.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:

	Last week.	This week.
New York January	19.83	19.76—7
New York March	20.04	19.90—14
New York May	20.13	19.60—53
New York July	19.55	19.04—51
Liverpool January	10.18	19.42+24
Liverpool March	10.28	10.48+20
Liverpool May	10.37	10.50+13
Liverpool July	10.37	10.42+5

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M.G. Broach April/May opened on the 6th inst. at Rs. 395½ and gradually declined to Rs. 390 on Exporters and Commission Houses selling. Buying by Bazar operators caused the market to recover to Rs. 393 1/2. On bearish Bureau Report the values dropped to Rs. 380 Around this level Commission and Japanese Houses and prominent Shroffs were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 394 1/2 and after sharp fluctuations closed on the 12th inst. at Rs. 389.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 371 on the 6th inst. and went up to Rs. 374 on buying by Commission Houses and one Japanese firm. From this level the market gave way to Rs. 359 1/2 on selling by several Commission Houses and Bazar operators. At about this level Commission Houses and Bazar operators bought lifting the values to Rs. 376 and the market after sharp fluctuations closed on the 12th inst. at Rs. 371 1/2. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 374 on the 6th inst. and going up to Rs. 377 eased to Rs. 360 on Commission Houses, Shroffs and general selling. On higher advices reported from Home the market improved to Rs. 374 1/2 on buying by Shroffs and a prominent Japanese firm, and after some fluctuations closed on the 12th inst at Rs. 369 1/2. F. G. Bengal January opened on the 6th inst. at Rs. 324 1/2 and closed on the 12th inst. at Rs. 318 1/2 the highest being Rs. 326½ and the lowest Rs. 312 1/2. Whilst Bengal March opened at Rs. 327 and closed at Rs. 319½ the highest being Rs. 329 and the lowest Rs. 313½.

PIECE-GOODS.

The Cloth Mrket has not shown much activity during the past week There has been no demand for White Goods from Delhi and Cawnpore, the principal centres of consumption and the inquiry so far has only been of a retail character from other up-country markets. Some styles of White Mulls have been easier. Some decline in values has been noticeable in White Nainsooks. Grey Shirtings of Manchester make have been neglected and prices have remained nominally steady. The rupee rate of Fari "No. 2000" has been fixed by the merchants at Rs. 11-6-0. Pepperell Drills have firmed upin price to some extent. Prices of Grey Jaconets have declined further owing to competition between two merchants, each being eager to sell his stock first. Buyers are withholding their purchases fearing a further decline. Multan buyers, who had purchased these goods recently, find that prices for the same are being quoted lower in the bazaar, even before the goods reach the outgoing steamers, and they therefore have lost confidence in current values. Japanese Grey Cloths have been easier all round.

The Manchester Market has been irregular. Owing to the decline in cotton some manufacturers are quoting lower rates; but other producers of staple cloths and light descriptions being engaged upto the end of the year, are firmer in price. Delivery for Dhooties is difficult to be obtained earlier than February/March, the makers having engagements from Calcutta. Several makers in Blackburn have restarted the looms that were lying idle, but some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining financial assistance for the purchase of raw material Printing and finishing styles have not met with free inquiry, and concessions in prices can be obtained in such styles. With the American and Egyptian Crops likely to be of record dimensions, it is no wonder that cheaper rates are looked for by those in the trade.

Local Mill Cloths have remained steady The stocks have been further reduced by about 5,000 bales and now stand at nearly 70,000 bales, sold and unsold with the mills. Owing to easier cotton, buyers are expecting reductions in values. The position as present is such that such styles as are required are out of stock, and odd styles that are being held by the mills do not meet with inquiry. Light weight shirtings of "X" quality are not in demand and there are ample stocks of same. But the heavy weight shirtings of wider widths in 43, 44 and 47 inches as also Longcloths of good mills worth from Rs. 1-2 to Rs. 1-3-6 have been scarce, and such goods are badly wanted. As the Local Mills, owing to the strike, are not in a position to supply these requirements, it is natural that the business will be diverted elsewhere, and the mill agents will have to thank themselves for the same Such a displacement of trade into foreign hands will be regretted, as the welfare of the textile industry of this country will be at stake. Not much can be expected from the informal exchange of views that have occurred between Mr. N. N Wadia and the representatives of the Manchester cotton trade. Lancashire still appears to favour a simultaneous and similar reduction in the eleven per cent. Indian import duty on Lancashire cloth, if the 3½ per cent. excise duty on Indian woven cloth be abolished. As the strike has now continued for two months it is high time that some compromise may be effected, honourable to both parties concerned

The quotations for the leading chops of Grey and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs. a.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39 × 3	1/38	11 6
„ 100,000	45 ×	„	13 8
„ No. 33,000	45 ×	„	10 8
„ No. 2800	37 ×	„	9 0
„ No. 4545	38 × 38		11 0
„ No. 15000	44 × 38		11 0
„ No. 16000		„	11 8
„ No. 17000		„	12 0
Graham's No. 2730	39	„	11 4
„ No. 2750	45	„	13 8
Dewhursts BBB	38 × 38	1-2	18 0
„ BB	38 × 38	1-2	16 0
„ Rupee No. 5	38 × 38	1-2	15 0
Ritchie's No. 510	39 × 37	1/2/38	11 4
Lyon's Shunker	39 ×	„	11 4
Fleming's 1904-1903	45,48,51 × 38		17 8

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	29 × 40 Net	19 14
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26 × 40	14 0

GREY JALONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45 × 22	6 11
„ No. 18	40 × 22	6 2
„ No. 158	40 × 22	5 8
„ No. 636	44 × 22	5 15

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Diepmann's No. 1500	32 × 42	22 14
H. B. T. C. 40000	36 × 40	27 0
Ralli's No. 9889	33 × 40	17 8

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41 × 19	7 12
„ No. 60	46 × 19	8 8
„ No. 600	51 × 19	9 4
„ No. 6000	56 × 19	10 12
„ No. 88	58 × 20	7 2
„ No. 1270	27 × 18	3 8
„ No. 166	39 × 20	7 12
„ No. 818	39 × 20	7 14
„ No. 1440	36 × 20	5 0
„ No. 1703	52 × 20 Net	14 14
„ No. 224	44 × 20	7 2
Ritchie's No. 1260	27 × 18	3 8
„ No. 119	37 × 18	4 0
„ No. 229	42 × 18	4 8
„ No. 339	47 × 18	5 0
„ IK-4K38", 43"48"56 × 18 Avg.		5 0
„ No. 95	58 × 20	7 2
„ No. 66999	40 × 18	5 8
„ No. 86999	40 × 18	6 0
„ No. 775	40 × 18	6 0
„ No. 875	45 × 18	6 8
„ No. 975	50 × 18	7 0
„ No. 615	50 × 18	7 0
Graham's Balloon	58 × 20	7 2
Flemings No. 8080	26 × 18	3 0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070-9090	27 × 18	4 0
„ No. 61-81	„	3 14
„ No. 1850	„	3 2
„ No. 1900	„	3 4
„ No. 2690	„	3 6
„ No. 21021	„	3 8
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38 × 22	6 0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28 × 18	4 8
„ No. 95950-97970 Saraswati	38 × 18	8 4
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34 × 18	5 0
„ No. 50000	„	5 8
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		6 0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656 6767	26 × 18	3 14
Greaves' No. 8000 T. B.	38 × 22	6 12
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 5520	26 × 18	3 14
S. W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-5820 "Motor Car"		3 14

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

APANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666 Shirtings	38 × 38	Net	10 5
„ 2500 Shirtings	36 × 40	„	17 0
„ 5151 „	44 × 38	„	12 12
„ 4141 „	44 × 38	„	10 12
„ 5544 „	44 × 38	„	10 12
„ 3800 „	44 × 38	„	17 8
Sheetings	30 × 36 Ex. Bond		9 12
"9" Dragon	30 × 36 Ex. Bond		10 2
"Elephant" Drills	29 × 40	„	16 9
"Duck" Drills	26 × 40	„	14 14

YARN MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 13.

A slightly better feeling has been in evidence in all kinds of yarns throughout the week and although prices have not shown any advance the bulk of inquiries has definitely increased and some more confidence is in evidence amongst the dealers. The Bureau report received on the 10th instant, has again been a surprise as usual and although bearish has not produced any easier feeling so far prices have kept steady around at the last weeks' level and if any sharp decline in cotton is not experienced during the next few days it is hoped that the inquiries will be broadened and improvement in demand will be noticed. Turnover is yet restricted but from all consuming centres somewhat better reports have been received which go to encourage the dealers to a certain extent and which keep them in hopes for some improvement in demand before long.

ENGLISH YARNS

Demand for ready goods has been slack but for forward shipments inquiries at low prices are there and although there is no much chance for large business in the near future it is possible that some small lines will be arranged before long.

JAPANESE YARNS

Prices have remained steady at last weeks' level and turnover has been slightly better. One of the leading Import Houses have sold about 500 packages arriving within a few days most of the yarns being of 40s Counts. There have been several inquiries for all Mercerised yarns and a few cases have been arranged at profitable rates. In other yarns offers at low rates have been on Cables but there is not much chance for acceptance in view of sudden rise in Sampin on the other side. Exchange has been showing a slightly downward tendency and we believe before long some further business will be possible in all Japanese yarns.

INDIAN YARNS

The mill strike continues yet, without showing any signs for an early settlement and this has produced a slightly better feeling in several kinds of yarns for delivery from stock and in some cases such as 2/6s. and 2/10s. prices have advanced owing to scarcity of goods for ready delivery. It is hoped that if cotton keeps steady at or about this level improvement in demand will be seen within the next few days and scarcity in several yarn is likely to be felt which might result in taking the prices higher. China reports a quiet market but a few inquiries have been received from Rangoon and Egypt markets for which a few bales have been placed. Reports from other consuming centres are slightly more encouraging and it is believed the off-take will show some further improvement. Bhavnagar has reported somewhat better off-take in 6½s. and expectations have been held for a better demand in this count before long.

The general feeling is decidedly hopeful, and although we do not look for higher prices, we expect some further improvement in demand in the long run.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Mills shares remained firm specially Fazulbhoy had a rise of Rs. 12/8 Simplex improved to Rs. 127/8, other share were steadier.

Imperial Bank fully paid were in requested at Rs. 1430 and partly paid were easier at 365.

Mining shares were firm.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs a.
Bank of India	50	3	67 4
Baroda	50	4	73 4
Central Co-operative	50	7⅜	50
Central	25	1½	22 2
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	77
Imperial	500	40	1435
Imperial Contributory	⅝125	10	365
Union	7½		2 14

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10		7	12
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	32	
Indian Cement O.	350		28	0
Katni Cement O.	100		30	4
Katni Cement D.	40		97	8
Punjab Cement O.	10		1	14
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	50	12

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	810	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	142	
Central Provinces	100	7⅜ p.c.	1 8	8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	84	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	78	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	80	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	70	
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	74	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	77	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	84	
Sind iLnght	100	6 p.c.	152	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	626	4 +D
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	69	

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250		52	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250		205	
Scindia Steam	30		6	12

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	80	8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		477	8
Andhra Valley P.	1000		7??	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	93	12
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	59	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	832	8
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	890	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	74	
Surat Electricity	100		57	8
Tata Power O.	1,000		310	
Tata Power P.	1,000		480	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	500		475	
Bort	475		200	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	975	
Indian Cotton	125	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250		215	xD
New Berar	500	80	840	
New East India	1,000		2500	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	610	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	800	
Volkart U. P.	500	40	675	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown	100		102	8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75		7	
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	390	
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	98	12
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	12	
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40	
British Burma Petroleum	100		5	9
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	Sh. 8		170	
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75	+D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	30	
New Union Flour Mills	100		30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	620	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100		45	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150		86	
Tata Iron Pref.	100		20	
Tata Iron Defd.	30		16	14
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75		10	
Thacker	50		150	
Telephone	50	1	16	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India Life	50	22-8	500	
Jupiter	15		4	4
New India	25	1-0	11	4
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	760	
Vulcan	10		2	

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	36?—	12
Alliance	100		40	
Apollo	50		6	4
Assur Virjee	100		4	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	858	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	315	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	802	8
Bombay Industrial	100		11	
Bombay Woollen	100		70	
Bradbury	250	10	335	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200	
Broach Fine Counts	250		20	
Century	100	20	385	
Central India O.	100	16	446	4
Centrl India P.	500	5 p.c.	395	
Ceylon	100		45	
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8	?8	2
Coorla	100	7	140	
Crescent	100	6	?8	12
Currimbhoy	250		320	
David	500		350	
Dawn	250	40	565	
Diamond O.	100		11	
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10		0—13—	6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	232	8
Edward Sassoon	200		112	8
Elphinstone O.	100		21	
Emperor Edward	500		275	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	825	
Finlay	100	20	127	8
Framjee Pwetit	1000		550	
Globe	100		42	8
Gokak	100	7	105	
Gold Mohur	100		14	
Hindoostan	1,000	100	10	0
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	195	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	88	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	366	4
Indian Woollen	50		2	
Jamshed O.	250		70	
Kastoorchand	500		70	
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300	
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	80	
Kilachand	25		3	12
Kohinoor	500		900	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4700	+D
Madhorao Scindia	100		20	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		92	8
Madras United	250	15	425	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2225	
Mathradas	100		90	
Meyer Sassoon	500		95	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		130	
Mysore	50	5	110	
New City of Bombay	100	10	215	
New Great Eastern	200	10y	263	12
Osmanshahi (100)	75		75	
Pearl	250	12	426	4
Pheonix	100	15	410	
Planet	100		10	
Premier	100		44	06
Sassoon Cotton	100		20	
Sassoon Silk	500		460	
Sholapur	1,000	1200	8900	
Simplex	250		118-12	
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100		50	
Standard	500	100	1200	
Swadeshi	100	18	438	12
Swan	100	50	160	
Tata Mill O.	500		57	8
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1725	
Vishnu P.	500	35	525	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	560	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 12,

Ahmedabad					363-12X
Bombay Cotton					315
Bombay Dyeing		797-8	807-8	7?7 8	802-8
Century			385	381-4	385-385-4
Central India					446-4
Colaba Land					98-2
Orescent					188-12
Edward Sassoon					112-8
Fazulbhoy			815-8	28-12	815 8 5
Finlay					127-8
Globe					42-8
Gokak					106
Indian Bleaching					195
Indore Malwa		363-12	3?7-8	363-42	268-4
Kohinoor					87?-12
Madhowjee					95
Mathuradas					90
Meyer Sassoon					95
Mysore					110
New Great			262-8	267-8	262-828?-12
Pabaney					23?-8
Pearl			422-8	428-12	4 2-8 426 4
Phoenix					410
Simplex		118-12	131-4	118-12	1?8-12
Swadeshi					43 -12
Swan Mills					100
Tata Mill					60

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock				102-8
Bombay Steam Tram Co., Ord				90
„				93-12
Bundi Cement				?12
Indian Cement				2?
Central India Mining				32-4
Katni Cement Ord.				?0
Shivrajpur				50-8
Tata Hydro		832-8	83?-8	8 2-8 832-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.				10
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.		37-3	37-8	35 36-14

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Since our last report our market ruled steadier during the week so far as ready sugar was concerned with good demand and prices were 2 to 4 annas higher than last week. Forward positions were in moderate inquiry and fluctuations were small and fair quantity changed hands amongst dealers in White Javas November December shipment at 14s. to 14s. 3d. and Januar/March at 14s. 3d to 14s. Free Bombay Harbour. There is no enquiry for New crop sugars. Importers are doing nothing.

Karachi and Calcutta reported steady markets with little fluctuations and very little business doing. Java reported a steady market with small demand and little business passing. Trust are reported to have sold half of the next year crops. London and American ruled steadier through out the week with good business doing.

The following are the bazaar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 14-10-0 eq. 14s 4d. F. B. Harbour stocks 150,000 bags

T M O Nov/Decr. 14s./3-1 F. B. Harbour.

T M O Jan March 14s. 1d. F B harbour

T M O June/Sept. 1926 14s. 1d. F. B Harbour.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 12.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan/March sellers 14/6.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July/Sept sellers 14/.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Jan/Mar sellers 14/8½.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan/March sellers 14/9½.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

settlement week, and the stock is estimated at 2600 bars. The incoming mail is expected to bring about £75,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £120,000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 1790 bars and Rs. 141,497 in coin. A shipment of 185 bars has been made to Shanghai during the week. This week's shipment is expected to be £90,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open for three days during the week under report. Cotton mill shares have shown an easy tendency, the quotations is almost all instances remaining practically unchanged. Bombay Dyeings, Crescents and New Greats have registered a drop of a few points on the quotations of last week. Fazulbhoys are quoted at Rs. 816/4, New Greats at Rs 262/8, Pearls Rs. 425, Simplex Rs. 118/12 and Swadeshi Rs. 435.

In the miscellaneous section there is no change of importance with the quotations practically unchanged Tata Defds. have dropped to Rs. 38/12. Cement and Manganese shares are quiet. Bundis quoting Rs. 7/12, Katni Defds. Rs. 97/8 with ordinary at Rs. 30. Railway shares are steady.

Among Bank shares, Imperial Bank have kept steady at Rs. 1432/8 and Rs. 365 for Contributories. Bank of India shares have dropped to Rs. 68 and Central Bank shares are quoted at Rs. 22/2

CALCUTTA.

Jute shares in the Calcutta market have firmed up in sympathy with the rise of Hessians from Rs. 21 to Rs. 21/6. Coal shares are unchanged.

MONEY MARKET.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

November 13.

MONEY.

Money still continues plentiful and call is freely available, at 1½ per cent. Government deposits have declined due to the usual beginning of the month payments. The rate for fixed deposits for two or three months is 3 per cent and six months 4½ per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank as at 6th November 1925 shows a decrease of Rs. 267.54 lakhs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 22,88,96,000, as against Rs. 20 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 28.05—a decrease over last week of 1.68 per cent. The percentage at this time last year was 22.93 and in 1923, 34.47. Loans and cash credits have advanced by Rs. 9.05 lakhs and Rs. 1.55 lakhs respectively, while Inland Bills discounted have declined by Rs. 63.64 lakhs. Government Deposits show a decrease of Rs. 339.70 lakhs to Rs. 5.01 crores, while other deposits have increased by Rs. 69.07 lakhs. The Bank rate continues unchanged at 5 per cent.

Gilt-edged securities have shown a hardening tendency due to speculative enquiry. 3½ per cent Paper is quoted at Rs. 68/7, 5 per cent Loans, 1933 and 1945/55, have advanced to Rs. 99/9, 5½ per cent Bonds 1923 have changed hands at Rs. 105/5 and 6 per cent 1927 and 1930 at Rs. 101/6 and Rs. 103/10. 6 per cent Bonds 1932 are quoted at Rs. 105/2. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 108/15.

The Currency figures as at 31st October 1925 show an increase of Rs. 150.27 lakhs in the total number of notes in circulation which now stands at Rs. 191.77 crores. Silver coins and silver under coinage have increased by Rs. 41.35 lakhs and 9.02 lakhs respectively, while gold bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 58.75—a decrease over previous week of .19 per cent.

The Currency figures as at 7th November show an increase of Rs. 10.55 lakhs in the total number of notes in circulation which now stands at Rs. 191.87 crores. Silver coins and silver under coinage have decreased by Rs. 89.30 lakhs, while gold and silver bullion under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores and Rs. 7.13 crores respectively. The ratio of metallic reserve to circulation is 58.25—a decrease over last week of .50 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange was an easy market during the early part of the week due to scarcity of bills and buyers came out at 1s. 6-5/32d. Later the market was steady due to the appearance of a few bills for forward deliveries. No purchases have been made by the Imperial Bank on Government account during the week. Bank's selling rate for March his 1s. 6-1/8d., April/May 1s. 6-3 32d. and June/July 1s. 6-16d.

The dollar sterling exchange remained steady round Dol. 4.84¾ with fractional movement either way. French Francs are quoted at 121, Belgian at 107 and the Italian Lira at 121.

GOLD.

Gold rates kept steady during the early part of the week due to easy sterling exchange, but gave way in response to a declining off-take and steady exchange. The daily offtake averages 25,000 tolas and the stock estimated at 10 lakhs tolas. Both the official price and the market price of gold in London are unchanged at 84s 11½d. The price of sovereigns had improved to Rs. 13/5 for ready and Rs. 13/5/6 for forward but close at Rs. 13/4/6 and Rs. 13/4/9 respectively. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21/3/6 and Rs. 21/2/9 for ready Rs. 21/3/9 and Rs. 21/2/9 for 1st December settlement and Rs. 21/4 and Rs. 21/3/3 for 31st December settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring about £80,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £3,05,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 13,00,467 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £70,000. A shipment of £800,000 worth gold and sovereigns has been made from Durban on 9th instant.

The Transvaal gold output for September 1925 amounted to 797,247 fine ounces as compared with 808,218 ounces for August, 1925 and 739,422 ounces for September, 1924.

SILVER.

There were sharp fluctuations in the silver market during the week under report. The market closely following advices from Shanghai. As expected, the technical position of the market for November settlement caused a premium as high as 12 annas which was paid for November over December delivery. The tone of the market appears to be steady at the present levels. The rates in Shanghai improved from 3s. 1-1/4d. to 3s. 1-7/8d. and close at 3s. 1-11/16d. after receding to 3s. 1-3/8d. The highest and lowest rates in London during the week were 32-5/16 and 32d. for ready and 32-1/16 and 31-13/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 72/12 and Rs. 72/- for ready, Rs. 27/7 and Rs. 71/13 for 5th December settlement and Rs. 72/2 and Rs. 71/7 for 4th January settlement. The daily off-take has improved to some 180 bars a day, this being the

(Continued in Column 5.)

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

November 13.

After the recent sharp advance a fall of 54 to 45 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on hedge selling and long liquidation Liverpool has been reported 3 to 2 points up.

Messrs. Ereul and Co. have received the following cable dated 12th instant (6-15 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Liverpool displays rather absence of buying power. Consequently parity this market and New York narrowing. Think becoming attractive purchase here against sales in New York. Do not look for much improvement for the time being, but consider purchases on all breaks."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cabled under date 12th instant as under:—

"Natural reaction. Think that market position is sound."

Although a sharp decline being reported in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened only Rs. 3 lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 386 and declined to Rs. 384 on selling by Commission Houses and Shroffs. Around this level bazar operators and exporters were buyers and values improved to Rs. 388½ at which rate the bazar closed. At Coston Green the market opened at Rs. 388 and going up by a rupee closed at Rs. 387. Marwari Jobbers and Japanese Houses were sellers for Broach.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 367 and ceased to Rs. 366 on Commission Houses selling. Buying by a Japanese firm the market advanced to Rs. 371½ and closed at the same rate. Oomra March opened at Rs. 369 and going down by a rupee on one Japanese firm selling advanced steadily to Rs. 369 on Commission Houses and Bazar operators buying and the market closed at Rs. 368½. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 318½ and Rs. 319 respectively.

Our market for new ready cotton was steady yesterday with a fairly good demand.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—6 P.M.

	Bombay, Nov. 13.
Fully Good Broach April-May	387
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	318½
Fully Good Bengal March	318½
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	371½
Fine Oomra March	368½

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION

	Bombay, Nov. 13.
Fully Good Broach April-May	389
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	319
Fully Good Bengal March	319
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	372
Fine Oomra March	369

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Nov. 13. Ready.	Decem ber.
Bengal Superline M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	340	332
Bengal F.G.M.G.	330	327
Sind-Punjab Fine M.G.	340	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	330	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	.....	420
Wardha-Dingt. Fine M.G.	360	397
Nagpur Fine M.G.	360	397
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	.....	399
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	350	399
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M. G.	330	385
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	330	385
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	.....	375
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	310	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	420	410
Broach Fine M.G.	410	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	370
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	355
Dharwar S.G.	380/400	.....
Coompta M.G.	390	.....
Westerns M.G.	360/370	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	380	.....
Cambodia M.G.	420/430	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 5 p.m. on 12th Nov. 1925.

	Bales.
Cotton	4489
	Cwts.
Wheat	5148
Linseed	2066
Rape, etc.	Nil.
Gingellyseed	3180
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	15102
Castorseed	3194
Rice	22738
Myrabollams	924
Cottonseed	4510
Mowrasseed	Nil.
Gram	1113
Juwar	5953
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	1749
	Tons.
Coal	4671

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Nov. 13.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st Septembe This year	Last year
Khandesh	972	21,894	2,91
Central India	296	13 2 5	29
Barsi and Nagar	324	3,545	3,200
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1/2	573	53
Berar	922	8,201	5,661
Central Provinces	42	2,213	1,89
Total Oomras	2,233	49,542	14,40
Dholera	—	1,2209	1,604
N.W. Provinces	878	29 677	6,40
Rajputana	98	4,492	274
Sind-Punjab	674	13,818	9,24
Broach	—	1	90
Coompta & Dharwar	—	11,879	5,22
Westerns-Northerns	99	5,344	4,78
Coconada	—	1,469	80
Tunevelly & Cambodia		6,341	3,06
Persian		1041	62
American	—	188	1,13
Egyptian and African	2	21,274	16,96
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	10	3,27
Total	4,489	1,55,995	68,62

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 5th Nov This year.	Last year.
Europe	689	65,843	28,77
Japan & China	1,700	49,078	1,08,93
Coast Ports	—	3,794	4,25
Up-country by Rail	—	1,814	3,39
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	13,482	2,24
Total	2,489	1,33,711	1,47,018

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 12.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7,000 bales. Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 200 bales.

Mid. Americans Spot—

Universal Standard 10.70 fair demand.

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 20.85.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	20.05
March	20.12
May	19.85

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

January	20.01
March	20.14
May	19.85

NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—

January	19.73
March	19.56

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 12.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

January	10.52+.13
February	10.51+.12
March	10.57+.12
May	10.60+.13
July	10.51+.11
October	10.32+.11

EGYPTIANS:—

January	18.60+.15

Liverpool, Nov. 13.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Nov.	10.22—.10
Jan.	10.33—.09
Mar.	10.39—.09
May	10.42—.08
July	10.35—.07
Oct.	10.15—.09

EGYPTIANS.

January	17.65—.20

London, Nov. 12.

Exchange Belgium 106.90.

Exchange Athens 360.50.

Cuban Sugar 11/1½ O./N. value.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 12.

Scinde Good	7.85
Scinde Fully Good	8.25
Scinde Fine	8.65
Bengal Good	7.95
Bengal Fully Good	8.35
Bengal Fine	8.75
Oomra Good	8.55
Oomra Fully Good	8.95
Oomra Fine	9.35
Broach Good	9.45
Broach Fully Good	9.45
Oomra Fine	9.85

CLOSING PRICES.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Liverpool, Nov. 12.

November	10.32+.04
December	10.38+.03
January	10.42+.03
February	10.42+.03
March	10.48+.03
April	10.47+.03
May	10.50+.03
June	10.43+.03
July	10.42+.02
August	10.36+.02
September	10.31+.01
October	10.24+.03
November	10.20+.03

Tone:—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 12.

November	18.55 —.10
December	18.15 unchngd.
January	17.85 unchng.
February	17.80 unchgd.
March	17.80 +.05
April	17.75 unchgd.
May	17.75+.05
June	17.75 unchgd.
July	17.75 unchgd.
August	17.75 unchgd.
September	17.75 unchgd.
October	17.85 unchgd.
November	18.05 unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 12.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 63,000

Day's Exports to Great Britain 6,000

Day's Exports to Continent 48,000

Futures at New York:—

January	19.76 —.54
March	19.90 —.45
May	1960 —.48
July	19.04 —.46
Spot Cotton at New York	20.80 —.30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	19,73

Futures at New Orleans:—

January	19.53+.33
March	19.35+.34

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 18 1/4

Demand Bills 4.84.37

Silver:—Foreign mined 69 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET. CLOSING PRICES

New York, Nov. 12.

FUTURE AT NEW YORK:—

January	19.76—.54
March	19.90—.45
May	19.60—.48
July	19.04—.46

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS

G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

Liverpool, Nov. 12.

January	10.42+.03
March	10.48+.03
May	10.50+.03
July	10.42+.02

WIRE OF MESSRS A NORDEN & CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Cotton Cabin, Murzbadevi, Bombay, received the following wire from Messrs. A. Norden & Co:—

"Natural reaction; think that the market position (is) sound."

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 12.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Jan/Feb sellers 50/.

Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Jan/Feb. sellers 51/6.

Tone:—Firmly held, little doing.

Australian Dec/Jan. value 53/.

Choice White Karachi Oct/Nov nominal 48/.

Tone:—Firmly held. Quiet, smaller shipments.

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 12.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—

Nov/Dec buyers £18 1/8 and sellers 18½.

Jan/Feb buyers £17 1/2 and sellers 17 5/8.

Rather firmer, buyers shade higher trading very slow.

Cottonseed Bombay Nov/Dec sellers £7 11/16 and buyers 7 5/8.

Castorseed Bombay Nov/Dec sellers £18 3/4.—Firm, held for further advance, quiet.

Linseed Bombay Nov/Dec sellers £21 1/4.

Rapeseed Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £19 3/4 Nov/Dec. quoted.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £20 1/4 Nov-Dec paid.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gazerat per ton £20-3/8 Nov/Dec unquoted nominal.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £19-5/8 Nov/Dec nominal.

Tone of Rapeseed:—Shade steadier, little doing.

Yellow Cawnpore Nov/Dec. £23 1/4.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 12.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—

Nov/Dec done £20 3/8.

April/May sellers £19 3/8.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—

Dec done and buyers 36/11½.

Jan/April done and buyers 36/9.

Tone:—Firmly held, but nothing doing. Prices unaltered.

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 12.

Para Up River Fine Spot Dec/Jan. nominal value 45/.

Tone:—Steady.

Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot, Nov. buyers 48/.

Tone:—Very firm on American and Continental trade, demand—good business.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets 48/ buyers.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Nov. 12.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/6.

BARLEY.

London, Nov. 12.

Karachi Barley Oct/Nov. nominal 36.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

E. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.

Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32

Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 13/32.

Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16.

Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 882.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 952.

Bank's buying D D Frcs. 937.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 115

Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs 111

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 161½.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 210.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156¾.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 278½

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dols. 4.84-3/4.

London—Paris Frcs. 121.00.

London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.14.

London—Brussels Frcs 107.00.

London—Rome Liras 121.00.

London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange was a steady Market.

London, Nov. 12.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 steady.

Bar Gold £4-4-11 1/2 steady.

Bar Silver Spot 32 3/16 quiet.

London, Nov. 12.

Rentes 3 per cent 46 1/2.

Bar Silver (Spot) 32 3/16.

Bar Silver 2 months hence 32.

Closing Tone of Silver—Sellers holding back, Indian little speculative buying. Closed quiet.

Interest day to day loans 3 1/4.

Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/8.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 1/10/25.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Dec. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/16
Fcs. Demand	870
American Dollars	273½
Hongkong Dollars	161½
Shanghai	210
Japan	114¾
Singapore	156¾

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 12.

Stockholm	18.13
Oslo	22.08
Amsterdam	12.05
Switzerland	25.15
Belgium	(11th) 106.95
Athens	(11th) 361.00

London, Nov. 11.

Cuban Sugar Oct/Nov. value 10/10½.

London, Nov. 12.

Exchange on London in Paris 120.50

Exchange on London in Germany 20.35¾.

Exchange on London in Italy 121.97.

New York, Nov. 12.

Demand Bills 4.84.37.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

3 Months 3-15/16 per cent.

6 Months 4-1/8 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.

Money Call 1½ per cent.

1 month 2 per cent.

3 months 3½ per cent.

6 months 4½ per cent.

Bank of Imperial rate 5 per cent.

Tone of Money Market: Unchanged.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 12.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 15/16.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/8

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/2.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4

Rentes 5 per cent 13 3/4.

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13/4/9.

Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13/5/0.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/2/9.

Bar gold forward Rs. 21/2/9.

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/3/3.

Bar silver ready, Rs. 72/5.

Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 72/3.

Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 71/12.

London, Nov. 12.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11½.

Silver ready d. 32-3.

Silver forward d. 32-0.

TONE OF SILVER:—

Market firm. India bought cash and sold forward. Undertone of the market appears to be steady but buyers not pressing up.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Nov. 12.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £86 5/8+.3/16

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93 unchgd.

War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £100 1/8+.1/8

Conversion Loan £75 3/8+.1/4

Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £102 1/8 unchgd.

Indian Loan 7 per cent. £104 1/2 unchgd

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 55 1/8 unchgd.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 67 1/2 unchgd.

Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 57 1/2 unchgd.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Ready:—21-3-0.

Vaida Magsar:—Opening 21-3-0. Lowest 21-2-9. At 6 p.m. 21-2-9.

Vaida Posh:—Opening 21-3-3. Lowest 21-3-0. At 6 p. m. 21-3-0.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Magsar:—Opening 0-1-0.

Vaida Posh:—Opening 0-2-0.

Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Ready:—72-3-0.

Vaida Magsar:—Opening 72-3. Lowest 72/-. At 6 p.m. 72/-.

Vaida Posh:—Opening 71-11. Lowest 71-9. At 6 p.m. 71-9.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Magsar:—Opening 0-12-0.

Vaida Posh:—Opening 1-4-0.

Tone:—Market quiet.

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

London, Nov. 12.

It was quiet and inactive bazaar with only very small buyers of late. Yesterday's decline was due to large offerings on account of China. At the lower level, however, the market was some what hardened and undertone was steady. Owing to very small shipment there was demand at a premium for ready silver and now it is only 3/16th but stocks are not over and due on plentiful and difference between cash and forward prices seems likely to be maintained.

Balijan Tea has declared interim dividend of 5 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68-9.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-38 Rs. 86-4.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95-8

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/12.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1933, Rs. 99-11.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55, Rs. 99-11.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1928 Rs. 105-6.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1926, Rs. 100-9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1927, Rs. 101-7.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1930. Rs. 103-12.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1951, Rs. 104-6.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932, Rs. 10512.

6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.

4 per cent Municipal Due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1954 **Rs. 101-14.**

4 per cent. Improvement Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Municipal Due 1929-49, Rs. 100-8.

Tone of market:—Steady with bother enquiring.

SHARES.

London, Nov. 12.

Hongkong Bank	£130 1/2
Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/4
National Bank	£ 46 1/2
P. & O. Bank	£ 9 11/16
Eastern Bank	£ 6

London, Nov. 12.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion £148,100,000 Dec. £900,000

Public Deposits £13,200,000 Dec. £1,000,000

Other Deposits £102,200,000 Inc. £3,400,000

Govt. Securities £39,400,000 Inc. £4,200,000

Other Securities £74,400,000 Dec. £700,000.

Notes & Gold £26,300,000 Dec. £1,100,000.

The Bank Reserve is 21.4 per cent of the Liabilities.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Jute.—Albion 460, Alliance 522, Anglo-India 400, Auckland 248/50, Barnagore 160, Bally 185, Birla 7/12, Belevedere 460, Budge-Budge 415, Caledonian 520, Clive 38/14.39 Craig 5, Cheviot 233, Dalhousie 390-93, Delta 460, Empire 48, Fort Gloster 875, Fort William 326xD, Gouripore 705xD Hukumchand 10/4, Hooghly 67, Howrah 35/14xD, Kamarhatty 555, Kankanarrah 458-60, Kelvin 775, Kinnison 1010, Lansdowne 280, Lawrence 640, Lothian 350, Naihati 460-65, National 28/8, New Central 520, Northbrook 55, Orient 175, Presidency 7/2, Reliance 63, Standard 415, Union 627-30, Waverly 7/4, Hessian 22/4, Jute 125/12-27.

Cotton.—Dunbar 182, Keshavram Cotton 3/14.

Miscellaneous.—Imperial Bank 1430, Imperial Cont'y 364.

Remarks.—Market steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS

	Bombay, Nov. 13, Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	58 0 0
Brass, English	1½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	2	58 0 0
German Brass ¾ to 2,		57 8 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Nov. 13. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1½	62 8 0
Copper, American	1½	62 10 0
Copper American	1¾	62 10 0
Copper, American	2	62 10 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 8 0
Panchteka joint		26 12 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Klai		74 0 0
Lead Country		26 4 0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		56 0 0
" " 1¼ to 1½, 1½ to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62 8 0
French Copper ¾ to 2		62 6 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62 10 0
English Copper ¾ to 2		62 8 0

METALS.

London, Nov. 12.

English best Selected Copper £65

Standard Copper G. M. B. £61 3/4

Copper Braziers £79

Yellow Metal 70 1/2

Hard Spelter 33 1/2

Corrugated Sheets £16 5/8

Tin Block £286.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

	Bombay, Nov. 13. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 11 6
Do.	No. 20½	0 13 6
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 11 9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 6
David	No. 10½	0 11 0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 10 9
Trikamdas	No. 12½	0 11 3
Sattara	No. 12½	0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 6¾	0 10 0
Light-House	No. 6½	0 9 9
Japan	No. 40-1	1 4 0
Do.	No. 42-2	1 5 3
Do.	No. 20	0 15 0
Do.	No. 32	1 1 6

QUOTATIONS—LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

	Bombay, Nov. 13. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Khadi.		
Textile	Per lb.	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
E D. Sassoon	,,	1 0 0
Elphinstone	,,	1 0 0
Bombay Cotton	,,	0 14 6
Jamshed	,,	0 14 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 54/40 Inch.:—		
Standard	Per lb.	1 3 9
Century	,,	1 3 6
Hindustan	,,	1 4 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 4 9
Phoenix	,,	1 3 9
Pubaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 3 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 3 0
Kaliamardan	,,	1 3 9
Daud Sahib	,,	1 3 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5302/5303:—		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 4 0
Hindustan	,,	1 4 0
Dayid Mill	,,	1 3 9
Apollo	per lb.	1 3 9
E D. Sassoon	,,	1 3 6
Long Cloth x Quality:—		
Kohindor Mill	,,	1 3 6
Swan Finlay	,,	1 3 6
Gold Mohur	,,	1 2 3
Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34-42 inch.		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 3 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 3 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 2 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1 2 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 2 6
Sakuntala	,,	1 2 6
Sundari Brand	,,	1 2 3
Dhooties 7, 8 9 Yards.		
Spring (balance)	Per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 3 0
Century	,,	1 5 6
Dhooties 10 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 5 0
Century	,,	1 5 6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 2 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 11 0
Check Grey Drill x lb. 5		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	5 8 0
Jamshed	,,	5 8 0
Century	,,	5 10 0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,,	5 12 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5 12 0
Bleached Check:		
Kasturchand Mill	,,	6 13 0
Bombay United	,,	6 4 0
Black Check.		
5366 Sholapur	,,	13 12 0
Textile Mill £3½	,,	5 6 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—		
Hindustan	,,	10 2 0
Salita:—		
Century	Per lb.	1 3 6
Textile	,,	1 3 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 3 6
Striped Sadis Yards 12		
777 Kohinoor Per Piece	,,	3 0 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 15 0
Dukdi Yards 12-13-14—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 7 0
Great	,,	1 6 0
Phoenix	,,	1 6 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 6 0
Chadar Kori Calender.—		
Hindustan	Per Piece	1 3 6
David	,,	1 3 0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. Razmak with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, Nov. 15.

MR. M. R. Jayakar, M.L.C., to speak on "University Reforms", Sir C. H. Setalvad presiding, Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, 6 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

JIVKOREBAI—Jivkorebai Narandas P. Mehta, age 57, died Friday noon. Uthamna ceremony to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (B. T.) at her residence Topiwalla-wadi, Sandhurst Road.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Nov. 14 (Sat.)	6h. 45m.	6h. 2m.
Nov. 15 (Sun.)	6h. 45m.	6h 1m
Nov. 16 (Mon.)	6h. 46m.	6h. 1m
Nov. 17 (Tue.)	6h. 46m.	6h. 1m
Nov. 18 (Wed.)	6h. 47m.	6h. 1m
Nov. 19 (Thu.)	6h. 48m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 20 (Fri.)	6h. 48m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 21 (Sat.)	6h. 49m.	6h. 0m.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—Mr. Joseph Gomes, Barrister-at-Law, announces that he is standing as an Independent Catholic candidate for the E Ward in the ensuing Municipal General Election.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A. CENTRAL BRANCH.—To-day (Saturday), the usual Saturday Popular Evening will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, at 9-15 p.m. All are welcome.

PROTEST AT OPENING A LIQUOR SHOP.—A meeting, to protest against the opening of a Foreign Liquor Shop at Vincent Road, Plot No. 217, will be held to-day (Saturday), at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the Damodar Thackersey Moolji Hall, Poibavadi. Mr. B. N. Motiwala, will preside.

GOAN UNION.—The annual general meeting of the Goan Union which was fixed for the 15th instant has owing to unavoidable circumstances been postponed and will take place in December next the exact date will be notified hereafter.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.—A concert programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music arranged by Mr. T. Campbell Rogers will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. Call Sign 2 F. V. Wave-length 387 Metres.

LADIES' SOCIAL GATHERING.—A social gathering of ladies will be held, under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal (Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay), at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Damodar Hall, Poibavdi, Parel, to-day (Saturday).

"SAMARTH SENA DAL."—Swami Sharvenanda of the Ramkrishna Ashram will attend the weekly flag-hoisting and Lathi-Drill of the above Dal to-morrow (Sunday). All the "Saints" and "Kumars" of the Dal in the Bombay-District are asked to be present in their Uniform on the Dadar sands at exactly 6-30 a.m.

YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Literary Society of the Young Men's Muslim Association a lecture will be delivered on Historical Condition of Syria in genral and Damascus in particular by Maulana Atta Ullah Sahib at 9 p.m. to-day (Saturday) in the Association Hall, Ripon Road near the "Parsee Statue." Mr. Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan will preside.

PUBLIC LECTURE BY SWAMI SHARVANANDA.—Under the auspices of the Western India Vivekananda Society, Swami Sharvananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, will deliver a public lecture on "Religion and Nation Building" at the Marwadi Vidyala, on Sunday, the 15th inst. inst. at 6 p.m.

The Swami will give a public discourse in English on the teachings of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa at the newly opened Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Khar, at 5 p.m. on Sunday.

FREE AYURVEDIC TREATMENT.—Vaidya Purushottam Waman Pause, writes that at the request of some of his well-wishers, he will give free Ayurvedic treatment to all sufferers from the fevers prevalent at present in Bombay. He had done similar service to the suffering poor of Bombay two years ago and this work was appreciated by the latter. He has started this work from 12th inst. at Shri Krishna Ayurvedic College, 43, Kandewadi. Sufferers from fever are requested to take the advantage of his treatment.

PAPER'S COMPLAINT OF INVIDIOUS TREATMENT.

CORPORATION MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Friday afternoon, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding. The Corporation disposed of 74 items of October agenda in two hours without any lengthy discussion, most of them being resolutions and letters of formal nature. The only question that evoked some interest was in regard to the advertisement posters of the "Times of India" and "Gujerati Kesari" in which the management of the latter complained that the Municipal Commissioner had favoured the "Times of India" and penalised the "Gujerati Kesari." The Commissioner had in his letter submitted a lengthy explanation which was ultimately recorded. Mr. Fazal Ibrahim moved that the letter from the Commissioner regarding advertisements displayed by the "Gujerati Kesari" by means of wall posters be recorded.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai seconded the motion.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said it was not possible for the "Times of India" to put posters on one hand and at the same time remove them. The "Times of India" removed the posters later on and their object of advertisement was served. He hoped in future the Commissioner would enforce Municipal bye-laws equally and impartially.

Mr. B. N. Meisheri was satisfied with Commissioner's action and expressed his surprise at Mr. Mohanlal Desai's attack upon the Commissioner who, he said, had taken prompt action against the "Times of India."

The proposition was put to the vote and carried.

The following two propositions were also carried:—

"The Government be requested to expedite legislation on the lines of their proposed scheme for the payment of maternity benefits to women workers and for furnishing mills, etc., with creche accommodation for their children."

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the collapse of houses in Memonwada and Bhoiwar Lane on 31st August and 7th September, 1925, respectively, and he be requested to report at an early date—(a) whether there was efficient inspection of the above premises, (b) whether any officer has failed in his duty therein, and (c) what measures he proposes to adopt for the prevention of such fatal collapses in future."

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday at 3 p.m.

ECHO OF THE LAST RIOTS.

A further sum of Rs. 31,737-4-0 has been received from the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, as part of the Seventh Instalment of the total compensation of Rs. 6,43,398 awarded for death, injury, loss, etc., to the parties caused by the rioters in November, 1921. Claimants will be paid half of the last instalment due to them on and after the 18th November, 1925, on every week-day except Mondays and public holidays on satisfactory identification of the claimants in the office of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

AN APPEAL FOR MERCY.

In an appeal to H. M. the King-Emperor for mercy to the accused in the Bawla case sentenced to death Mr. J. W. Gupte of Indore writes:—

The accused who are sentenced to death in this case are young men. They come from high families. They cannot be classified among habitual criminals or coming from criminal tribes. That was their first offence. The culture they were reared in prophesies improvement in them if they are permitted to live in the world. If His Majesty will accept their appeal for mercy, then these people will surely spend their lives in self-reformation and in repentance for their deeds. British justice is well-known throughout the world; let British mercy be made equally famous.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.—Prof. P. O. Kulkarni of Elphinstone College will deliver a public lecture on "Mahabharat-Viratparva" to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at the Aryan Education Society's High School, Angre's Wady, Girgaum.

Scouter R. S. Hate has been appointed as an Asstt.-Scout-master of the 34th Bombay (A. E. L. Boycouts) Troop. The troop had gone to Worli for a trip, last Sunday.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

HALL BEATS KUBES.

CHARD KNOCKS OUT JONES.

The boxing tournament at the Empire on Friday night was one of the best if not the best placed before the public for a long time. To some it may have seemed improbable to get another show to rival the last one, but though there were fewer celebrities on the bill, the fare was of exceptional quality, and every fight held the keen attention of the fans. The house was well filled out in spite of this a splendid spirit of co-operation served to maintain a pleasing state of discipline which contributed in no small measure to the success of the evening. The tit-bit, of course, was the ten round contest between Milton Kubes, India's redoubtable champion, and Seaman Nobby Hall, ex-light-weight-champion of Europe, at the welter limit. Both men scaled 10 stone, 5 lb. but though Hall appeared as fit as a fiddle, illness had obviously taken heavy toll of his opponent. The fight was fast and clean throughout and it was a treat to see two such worthy opponents matching their skill in the noble art. Reputation had not played Hall false, for it would be safe to say, that we have seen no other as clever with the mits as he. It would be difficult to pick upon any special department for mention; he excelled in all. At times his ability to hit from every conceivable angle was uncanny, and appeared extremely disconcerting to his opponent. Kubes had the advantage of inches and made good use of his left. Indeed in this branch he was superior to Hall, and perhaps would have turned the scale to his advantage if he had persevered in it. But Hall drew him into in-fighting where Kubes met his match. Hall got the verdict on points after a hot ten rounds, but India should be proud of the splendid display of her popular champion. He fought like a champion throughout and was trying up to the very last second.

Next in matter of importance came the argument over six rounds between Donald Chard, the well-known amateur light-weight, and Cpl. Jones of the Gordons. It was not much as a fight as Chard showed himself to be the better man from the start, and after a quiet beginning floored his man just before the bell, which however saved him. Early in the second round he settled the matter by putting his man down for the count with crisp jabs to the jaw.

Denzil Martin was unfortunate to lose against F. C. Billimoria in a four round fight. Martin asserted himself and took the first two rounds easily by entirely outboxing his opponent. Billimoria rallied in the third round and sent heavy blows to Martin's head, but the latter ducked neatly and levelled up matters with clever counters. The fourth round was marked by Billimoria's savage rushes and he managed to secure the points. There was no boxing in it at all and it was quite obvious to the house who was the better man.

Arthur Snares succeeded in obtaining his revenge against Jack D'Souza whom he beat on points over six rounds. The fight frequently took a wild turn and both squared up and slammed as hard as ever without thought of defence. Both of them were in the pink of condition o the fight would not have gone its full course. Snares did more hitting but Jack possessed the skill. In any case it was a close affair and both got a great ovation.

Tom Carter and F. Merchant could not be separated over four rounds. Merchant began well but Carter put things right in the last two rounds by resorting to more careful tactics. The scrap between H. Judge and M. Cutler deserved its name as both men seemed to be obsessed with the idea of striking each other's heads off. There was not much science in it but blows struck were hard and frequent. Private Ayling of the Royal Artillery Kirkee showed rare pluck against a strong opponent in Private Douglas of the Gordons. He was the smaller man but his irresistible smile never left his face. He fought gamely through two rounds, in the second of which he was floored. With characteristic determination he carried on and was floored again. When he got up however the referee prevented further punishment by awarding the fight to Douglas. It was a tactful action and met with the approval of all. Prolonged cheers encouraged the plucky loser in the ring and these followed him to the dressing room.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

In the Share Market jutes with higher raw jute market showed small decline and only moderate business was put through. Close however was somewhat steadier. In teas as session advanced good business was put through at steadily increasing rates. Lackatooras were marked up about four points. In rubbers a moderate business was put through at firmer prices. In coals there was a little more activity, but prices generally showed no change although Mulditpores were marked down about ten points. Cottons were quiet steady. Government Securities were steady. Miscellaneous were without any outstanding feature. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent Government Paper 68/6, 6 per cent U. P. Bonds 1926-41 104/8.

Railways:—Mymensingh Bhairabh Bazar Guaranteed Railway 74.

Cottons:—Dunbar 181.

Jutes:—Alliance 528, Auckland 254, Bally 184, Clive 38/6, Craig 5/1, Fort William 330, Howrah 35/6, Kanknarrah 462/8, Kelvin 769, Kinnison 1015/8, Lansdowne 279/8, Lawrence 650, Naihati 457/8, National 28/12, Nudea 54/8, Presidency 7/2, Waverley 7/2.

Coals:—Bengal Nagpore 68, Burrakur ord 22/12, Katras Jherriah 80, Mundulpore 41, New Beerbhoom 27, Patmohna As. 15, Raneegunge 36, Standard 51, Bengal Potteries 2/4, Indian Standard Wagon pref 35.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Finance and Mining 5/6, Spences Hotel 9, Bengal Bonded Warehouse "A" 875.

Tea Companies:—Betjan 35/10, Bishnauth 34, Boramahjan 11/8, Dufflaghur 15/12, Central Cachar 88, East India Rs. 24/8, Eastern Terai 5/12, Grob 32/4, Harmutty 31/4, Hapjan Parbjut 3/10, Hattikhira 27/12, Joybirpara 24/8, Jutlibari 10/12, Killing Valley 36/12, Lackatoorah 21, Loobah 14/12, Oodlabari 31/10, Orange 16/8, Redbank 9/4, Sapoi 23, Tengpani 20/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and five-thirty-seconds pence, and demand bills were one shilling six and three-sixteenths pence.—A. P.

UNIVERSITY REGISTRAR'S SALARY.

SENATE SANCTIONS INCREASE.

A meeting of the Senate was held on Friday evening, Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad presiding.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved:—

"That having regard to the provisions of Section 15 of the Indian Universities' Act the Senate doubt the legality of the step taken by them in constituting a School Leaving Examination Board and request the Syndicate to take and submit to the Senate the joint opinion of the Advocate-General and another eminent Counsel unconnected with the University on the question whether the creation of the Board is legal or not."

Dr. Viegas said the executive government of the University was vested in the Syndicate and the rules were imperative and equivocal and could not be explained away, however they might try to do so. They could not delegate powers vested in the Syndicate to any other body; but they had created over the head of the Syndicate a new body absolutely illegal, which had the power of granting certificates and holding examinations. He asked that they should get legal opinion on the points raised by him.

Mr. Sakhre seconded.

The resolution was thrown out by a very large majority. Dr. Viegas then withdrew his other propositions.

REGISTRAR'S SALARY.

Principal A. L. Covernton moved and Mr. D. G. Dalvi seconded:—

'That the following be substituted for Regulation 41 (page 49 of the current calendar):—"The salary of the Registrar shall be Rs. 400 per mensem and may be fixed by the Senate at a higher figure not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the case of a full-time Registrar with effect from the 1st January, 1925.'

"That the Senate accept the recommendation of the Syndicate and fix the salary of the present incumbent of the office as full-time Registrar from the 1st of January, 1925, at Rs. 1,000 per month. That this resolution be given effect to as soon as new Regulation 41 receives the assent of Government."

The resolution was adopted, only Dr. Viegas voting against.

On the motion of Prof. Kanitker Ardha-Magadhi was added to the courses of study for the B.A. degree in the Willingdon College.

The Senate then adjourned till to-day.

GENERAL SMUTS ON LOCARNO PACT.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Cape Town.—At the League of Nations Union meeting, General Smuts welcomed Germany's decision to join in the Locarno pact but remarked that the British Empire had not negotiated or signed the pact with a united front, and he doubted whether all Dominions were likely to adhere to it. The weakening of the Empire would be one of the greatest disasters that could befall the world.—Reuter.

BEGUM OF BHOPAL DONATES £ 5,000.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Begum of Bhopal immediately she returned to her residence from the Cenotaph service wrote to Field Marshal Haig enclosing cheque for £5,000 to his appeal fund. Three of her grand-daughters dressed in highland costume sold poppies in the streets yesterday.—Reuter.

TURKISH PETROLEUM CO.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The "Morning Post" claims that according to the informed circles the American group of seven oil companies in which the Standard Oil Company is conspicuous has withdrawn from the Turkish Petroleum Company.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

London.—In rugby football, the Oxford University beat Leicester by 27 points to 3.—Reuter's Special.

London.—A golf match between Abe Mitchell and Archie Compston for a purse of £200 and £100 a side began at St. Georges Hill, Weybridge over 36 holes to-day and will be continued over the same number of holes to-morrow at Wentworth, Virginia Water. Mitchell finished one up at the end of the morning round and four up at the end of 36 holes.—Reuter's Special.

A meeting of the Bengal Iron Company voted by a large majority for the dissolution of the committee of inquiry.—Reuter.

UNIVERSITY FOR GUJARAT.

BY DR. PURSHOTAMDAS T. PATEL.

It is a frequent cry nowadays from Bombay to Bengal and from Kashmir to Cape-Comorin, that the present University education is not a success. It has failed to produce in the highest degree the right type of men fit for duties of life and to develop the men as a whole, physically, intellectually and morally. It is entirely one-sided and exclusively literary preparing clerks, teachers and the civil servants of the lower grades. Very few chemical, agricultural and technical graduates are produced under the present circumstances and not only have we to send our best students for higher scientific education to the foreign countries, but at every step we have to import experts from outside. So it is time to halt and to make a new departure. Sometime back I stated in articles on "Educational Reform" that for the improvement of any system of education, complete cognizance must be taken of all the economic, political, physical and the social factors prevailing in a country and there should be a simultaneous reform in all the different stages, primary, secondary and the higher. Considering all these factors, it was stated further that as our average income is low our whole educational system must be cheap and free as far as possible but thoroughly efficient at the same time. It should have an agricultural and industrial basis as 80 per cent of the population depend upon agriculture and allied industries; it should be imparted through the vernaculars so as to reach to the masses and to relieve the strain of studying through a foreign language and shortening the courses for a shorter average life. For the sake of political, scientific and the commercial purposes, English should be kept as a common language for the whole of India by making it a compulsory second language. It is with such an idea that a new departure is contemplated for the establishment of an university in Gujarat which is one of the best agricultural districts and is known as the "Garden of India." It has got also the most flourishing textile industry second to Bombay in India. It has got a common, well-developed vernacular throughout a homogeneous area expanding practically from Bombay northward to Kathiawad and the desert of Cutch. It is also known for keen commercial instinct in all branches of inland and foreign commerce. So all the efforts should be devoted in the proposed new University to the development of the above-mentioned branches which have been so far neglected. If worked along these lines, one day, one hopes to see an up-to-date technological university along the lines of Manchester, Leeds and other Western cities developed in the heart of Gujarat. Luckily there is a demand from the public and also some of the industrial magnates are ready to back it up with funds if only developed and worked along the lines suggested above and supported by good organization and the Government.

BRITISH AND MANDATES.

SITUATION IN NEAR EAST.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Paris.—The British Government has invited M. de Jouvenel, new High Commissioner of Syria, to London to discuss with Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Amery the situation in the Near East so far as it affects the British and French mandates in Palestine and Syria respectively. It is understood that M. de Jouvenel's acceptance of the invitation depends on the time available before his departure for Syria.—Reuter.

MODIFICATION OF FRENCH FINANCIAL PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Paris.—Responding to the Socialist pressure M. Painleve has modified his financial proposals including the compulsory conversion of bonds maturing in December requiring the companies to hand over a promissory note equal to fifteen per cent of net assets as a guarantee of the future taxation. M. Painleve has agreed to limit inflation by increasing the Note issue by one and a half milliard francs instead of two and a half as originally contemplated.—Reuter.

(Later).—The prospects of the Government carrying the Finance Bill are decidedly rosier as the result of M. Painleve's modified proposals though more extreme among the Socialists are still dissatisfied and are preferring certain amendments which they submitted to M. Loucheur late in the evening. It is expected that M. Painleve will reject them. The Government's new proposals have won over for them the support of the majority of the Finance Committee of the Chamber and Moderate Leftists.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Dinner Party at Government House Ganeshkhind on Thursday.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 14, 1925.

THE LONG BOW.

Speaking at the end of Mr. N. C. Kelkar's lecture at Poona, Mr. Jayakar declared with great relish that they had shot two arrows at the feet of Pundit Motilal, but the bow-men will do well to examine if the shafts have not struck the ground without any fatal effect. The arrows of responsive co-operation are aimed from a wrong angle. Mr. Kelkar developed his message of ministerships in a personal vein trying to identify the discontent of two leaders with the supposed revolt of the entire Maharashtra people. We refuse to believe that the Maharashtrians as a whole are behind the bellicose demonstrations of Mr Jayakar and Mr. Kelkar. But they do like to have their policy and polemics broadened over the entire region of Maharashtra, and with that object Mr. Kelkar related stories of contumacy implicating Pundit Motilal Nehru. It would seem that Pundit was always a furtive detractor of Maharashtra and therefore Mr. Kelkar lashed his audience into fury against the offender. In the Civil Disobedience Committee, Pundit Nehru casually observed that the Congress ought never to be made the handmaid of Maharashtra and Mr. Kelkar draws upon his memory to rouse his audience against the affront. Now the Congress should not be the handmaid of any province, whether it is Bengal or Gujarat or Maharashtra or Andhra, and we do not feel the glow of the insult smouldering since the day Pundit Motilal made the observation. Again Mr. Kelkar recalls that Pundit Nehru had once upon a time lightly commented upon the "Maharashtra ditch" when the Deccan-champion some years ago referred to the advantage of parallel institutions. On that occasion, Mr. Kelkar was evidently leagues ahead of Pundit Motilal, because the scheme of parallel institutions to sap the administration is dear to the extreme Non-Co-operator. Mr. Kelkar is also caustic about Swarajists in the Assembly joining dinners and entertainments, while he was wearing the white flower of a blameless conscience and avoiding unorthodox festivities. We suggest that this is hardly the way to silence Pundit Motilal's guns. Whenever Pundit Nehru spoke what seemed to his sensitive auditor as anti-Maharashtra sentiments, Mr. Kelkar repaid the compliment with ready wit. Now to unearth stray remarks in order to influence Maharashtra sentiment against the supposed detractor, does not seem to us serious politics. The Swarajists have to deal with a delicate situation. Mr. Kelkar aggravates it by exhuming old grievances, grievances which to serious people must strike as a very frivolous excuse for screening the deterioration of principles. Mr. Kelkar in exploiting grievances as a stern Maharashtrian goes the length of saying that one of the reasons of Pundit Motilal's opposition to Responsive Co-operation was that it emanated from the Lokamanya, whose Maharashtrian origin apparently antagonised the Pundit against the very idea of ministerships. It is a fatuous line of argument insulting to the intelligence of Maharashtrians who are now asked to resent the presumption of Pundit Motilal and practise co-operation. In thus over-drawing the bow, Mr. Kelkar has done his cause singular disservice.

We are not surprised at the zeal with which the apostles of subordinate co-operation—for the Government have not shown any response yet—are trying to reduce their case to terms of territorial insult. The case is intrinsically weak, and no amount of the invocation of Sri Shivaji and Shambhaji will dignify the inveterate tactics of the Co-operationists. Granting for the moment that Swarajists relaxed their policy and drifted towards the acceptance of official patronage including the consumption of victuals at a common board, Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Jayakar have two courses open. Either they may recommend a whole-hog policy or insist on stiffening the original programme. They prefer the first course, but in doing so they seem to follow the policy of "continuing in sin that grace may abound" in the heart of the bureaucracy. Swarajists have stumbled; all bipeds do, for it is the peculiarity of the worm alone that it does not stumble. Mr. Kelkar's case is that having been guilty of manifold lapses, it does not matter to convert holes into one broad rent. Pundit Nehru, on the other hand, proposes that in default of Government co-operation, the Swarajists should pursue a more drastic policy away from the direction of petty compromise and little deviations from the original programme. He did say in the first session of the Assembly that they were all ready for co-operation; for honourable co-operation they have always been ready, but Mr. Jayakar quotes the passage facetiously to imply that Pundit had himself offered what they now suggest. The difference is plain to the meanest understanding, because the Responsive Co-operationists have, after the cumulative defiances of Government ending with the sword-speech of Lord Birkenhead and the rejection of the Joint Amendment in the Assembly, preached the desirability of Indians serving as puppet-ministers. It is a somersault to the Moderate position, although both Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Kelkar think that they should remain in and rock the boat for the *kudos* of formal censure.

Mr. Jayakar clamours for a change of word and name, but the difference is far too fundamental for terminological compromise. When the Shakespeare Bacon controversy was raging, "Punch" suggested that the plays known under the name of Shakespeare were not written by Shakespeare at all, but by another fellow of the same name; to the reader it did not matter. Mr. Jayakar's solution is that of "Punch", when he says that he will make peace if the Swarajist policy is labelled as responsive co-operation. While the Anglo-Indian Press is in glee over the bow-and-arrow chase, let us see how the incident arose. In their press-statement, Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Jayakar complain that at Nagpur, Pundit Nehru had promised not to speak against responsive co-operation, but he having broken faith they were constrained to denounce him. We remarked that Swarajists were pledged to the antithesis of responsive co-operation and that it would be absurd of them to observe any pact of silence when the country looked for re-assurance. On the question of fact, we regret the two leaders are at variance with the testimony of Nagpur proceedings. Speaking at Amraoti, Pundit Motilal repudiates the existence of the alleged pact which to us was incredible. He quotes the minutes of the Nagpur meeting which as they stand, explode the grievance about broken undertakings. To quote the relevant passage from the record:—

"After full discussion, in which all the members had taken part, an understanding was arrived at by all the members present that no member of the Executive Committee shall hereafter express publicly or advocate or carry on any propaganda against the principles and programme of the party. Nor shall he criticise or attack on the platform or through the Press the action of Executive or of the leader of the Party."

The action of the Committee and the leader referred to the events in connection with Mr. Tambe, and did not constitute any license of future dictatorships. If the quotation is correct, it is not Pundit Moilal who went back upon the undersanding. To justify their course, Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar should prove the falsity of the record; otherwise the public will be entitled to infer that under the muddling momentum of their pronouncements on the Tambe-affair, they are seizing at every twig and straw to prove that they have been hideously used and horridly misunderstood. Responsive Co-operationists have had a bad start, and if it is a quarrel over labels, they should settle the difficulty among themselves without dragging the Party into their slough.

Notes of the Day.

Nemesis

General Primo de Rivera has informed the world, through Reuter's, that there is no longer any question of offering Abdul Kerim terms since Spain will not be satisfied with anything less than total submission. This is quite in keeping with the recent boast of his French colleague, Marshal Petain, that the French campaign in the Riff had ended and Abdul Kerim was completely isolated. How far the Franco-Spanish aggression has succeeded was sufficiently advertised last week to the world which learnt of the havoc played by one Riffi gun amongst the Spanish forces at Tetuan and the melodrama staged by de Rivera who sent an army of 12,000 men to silence that gun. The Riffi remain undefeated and will not surrender until France and Spain have spent millions of gold and lost thousands of lives. Fables about successes against the "rebels" have, of course, to be propagated and boasts indulged in in order to keep up the confidence of the public in France and Spain. But truth cannot long be suppressed and the public in Spain and France are soon beginning to realise the Pyrrhic victories that their respective armies have won against the Riffi. The people of Spain have not forgotten the disastrous Moroccan retreat of last year. The memory of that retreat and the mortification of the latest "triumphs" of de Rivera are producing their inevitable effect in the shape of a movement for the overthrow of the Spanish tyranny. The Spanish dictator has sought to suppress the rising by imprisoning several army commanders but repression will only strengthen the movement and before de Rivera compels Abdul Kerim to submit he will meet his Nemesis in his own country.

Ibn Saud and Hedjaz.

The Cairo message cabled by Reuter's correspondent that Ibn Saud is disposed to rebuild the tombs at Mecca which were destroyed by his men, if the general Muslim opinion is against destruction, does not add to our information, because that assurance had already been conveyed by Ibn Saud to Indian Muslims through the last delegation of the Central Khilafat Committee. The Cairo cable refers to the destruction of Hazrat Hamza's tomb, near Medina, by fire from the forces of Ibn Saud. We trust that Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and his colleagues, who have already proceeded to the Hedjaz, will ascertain the truth about this tomb and that, in any event, Ibn Saud will carry out his assurance by having this tomb also repaired or rebuilt. According to the Cairo message, both the armies want peace, but Ibn Saud resolutely refuses to retire from the Hedjaz until the Hashimite family has departed. He is reported to be willing to agree to one of the big Sheriffs of the same line but not to a Hashimite becoming the ruler. Ibn Saud launched his campaign with the definite object of emancipating the Hedjaz from the misrule of Hussain's family whose treachery to Islam Muslims may forgive but cannot forget and he cannot be expected to retire without achieving his object. As a matter of fact, it is only a question of time, as Reuter's Cairo correspondent informs us, before Emir Ali is obliged to submit; for the plight of Jeddah is grave. As soon as Ibn Saud has successfully carried out his aim he will, we have no doubt, arrange for a representative Muslim Conference to settle the administration of the Holy Places in accordance with the requirements of Islam which will not militate against the full satisfaction of the national aspirations of the Hedjaz Arabs.

Abortive Negotiations.

Meanwhile, an interesting item of news is the report that Sir Gilbert Clayton's mission to Ibn Saud has resulted in an agreement with regard to the Iraq-Nejd question but has failed in regard to Trans-Jordan-Nejd frontier, Ibn Saud insisting that Nejd shall be linked up with Syria and Sir Gilbert Clayton declining to discuss the suggestion. The reason of Sir Gilbert Clayton's refusal is not difficult to seek. The British recently extended the frontiers of Transjordinia by the occupation of Akaba and Maan which belong to the Hedjaz Such extension of the frontier can hardly be accepted by one who is anxious to free the Hedjaz from non-Muslim control and it will not be surprising to learn that the suspension of the negotiation is the result of Ibn Saud's opposition to the occupation of Akaba and Maan.

An Act of Obvious Courtesy.

The presence of Dr. Luther, the German Chancellor and of Dr. Stresemann, his Foreign Minister, at the Soviet Embassy in Berlin to attend the reception held to celebrate the anniversary of the Russian revolution has led the American press to ask whether it was a "deliberate political gesture pre-arranged between Berlin and Moscow." Dr Stresemann, with the adroitness usual with him, has answered the criticism with the rejoinder that his and his colleague's being present there was "an act of obvious courtesy." It is an explanation which may silence immediate criticism, but it will please neither the Anglo-phil section of the American press nor the German Nationalists, who look upon the Locarno Pact as a victory for England, and a first step in weakening the chances for an alliance between Germany and the Soviet Government. It is these chances which American journals like the "Nation" are keen on not ignoring. In its latest issue the paper declares that "courted by Russia, Germany can afford to be coy with France." It points out how at Locarno Poland felt deserted and would, therefore, listen eagerly to Russian suggestions. American opinion does not believe that conferences in Europe without the participation of Russia can have any stable influence over the course of European politics. For, as the "Nation" puts it, "until Russia is a guest, not a ghost, at these conferences they cannot move much further than their predecessors." There is a good deal of truth in this view. Germany, Poland and Russia are very likely to make efforts to come to an understanding, and Russia will not then be easily kept out of such conferences.

Riot Compensation.

Messrs. Fazal Rahimtoola and B. N. Gamadia gave expression, in unambiguous language, to the feelings of the vast majority of Bombay's citizens about the penal taxes which the Corporation has been obliged to collect on behalf of Government, when during the Corporation debate on the subject they declared that such taxes were wholly unpopular and absolutely unjustifiable as they fell on innocent persons. The present procedure of collecting the Riot Compensation Tax only aggravates the injustice, and the best thing for the Government will be to delete the clause enforcing the collection from the Municipal Act altogether. The Municipal Commissioner inquired who was to pay compensation to the wife of a person who was killed in a riot by 400 or 500 ruffians, and talked about people only making destructive criticism. The ruffians generally escape payment, but is that any reason why numbers of innocent persons should be compelled to pay? As regards constructive criticism, the suggestion made by Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan is certainly worth very careful examination. It was to insert the corresponding English section in the Act in place of the Indian section, so that the injured person, or those who claimed for him, could sue the police, who could defend their conduct, and had the right to appeal. Is this not constructive criticism?

Dr. Muthu's Work.

Tuberculosis is a disease which is stealing rapid march over other enemies of the human body in this country and soon promises to be the greatest terror to public health particularly in our crowded cities. There have been, however, very few Indian medical men who have devoted themselves as yet to its special study, and we welcome, therefore, the efforts of Dr. Muthu the Indian specialist in tuberculous diseases, who was in charge of a Sanatorium in Mendip Hills in Somerset and has after his return from England continued his valuable work. He has organised a scheme at Madras for combating the disease by open air treatment, and his garden-city at Thambaram will soon be an accomplished fact. He is opening a sanatorium at Bangalore also, which will be conducted on a scale large enough to serve more than local purposes. Why should the Bombay Corporation not write to Dr. Muthu and ask him, in consultation with the authorities of the Anti-tuberculosis League in this city, and our other medical specialists, to prepare a scheme of open air colonies in the suburbs of Bombay for tuberculous patients?

A Legal Anomaly.

A correspondent writes:—"I beg to ask whether charities should be taxed. If a man, in his lifetime, is generous enough to give by a deed, say a crore of rupees, for public, religious and charitable purposes, should he have to pay to Government not less than half a lakh in the shape of stamp-duty? If one constitutes himself a trustee for such purposes, without passing any such deed but by his will he provides for the administration of the trust-property, it is not taxed or reduced, for a will need not be stamped, and no probate duty is levied in respect of trust property. Is it not, then, anomalous, that non-testamentary dispositions for religious or charitable purposes, should have to pay a duty, equal to the duty on bonds, for "settlements" are defined in the Stamp Act, so as to make all such dispositions liable to that duty. Mahomedan marriage settlements, and some Buddhist settlements, have been exempted, but, otherwise, this legislative eye-sore has continued to do its evil work. I have not come across any Indian historical precedent justifying its existence. No Hindu or Moslem ruler thought of taxing charities and religious gifts, taxing what was given in the name of God, and handicapping the few who so give. Should not the legislators do their best to remove this eye-sore?"

TELEGRAPHISTS' GRIEVANCES.

GOVT. UNABLE TO GRANT REQUESTS.

THREAT OF TAKING "NECESSARY STEPS."

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

A long letter has been addressed by the Hon. Mr. A.A.L. Parsons, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour to the General Secretary, Indian Telegraph Association, through the Director-General of Post and Telegraphs dated Camp Calcutta, the 12th November 1925, the opening para of which reads as under:—"The Government of India have received the memorial addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor-General of India dated 11th November 1925 in which the Indian Telegraph Association repeat their request for a fuller investigation into Ryan Committee's report by a specially appointed committee (on which the Association should be adequately represented) and in the meantime for the suspension of all action on the recommendations of the Ryan Committee."

The letter then deals at length with the grievances of the Telegraphists as enumerated in the memorials and telegrams of the Indian Telegraph Association to the Government of India and regrets the Government's inability to grant the Association's request for fully investigating into the Ryan Committee's report by a special committee on which the Association was represented and for suspending action in the meanwhile adding that the proposed changes did not in any way endanger the prospects of the men nor imperil the efficiency of the service.

Concluding the letter states as under:—The Government of India are taking steps to secure that all members of the Telegraph staff are correctly informed of the exact nature and effect of the recommendations of the Ryan Committee and they have no reason to doubt that when this has been done they will revert to their usual attitude of loyal cooperation with Government. Should however this anticipation not prove correct the Director General will take such steps as are necessary to secure the efficiency of the Telegraph service.

"Your Association are under a misapprehension when in paragraph 10 of their present memorial they suggest that the Trades Union Bill now before the Indian Legislature makes provision for associations representing such utility service as the telegraphs or indeed any association being entitled to call for a board of inquiry in cases of dispute between employers and employees. No such provision finds place in the Trades Union Bill."

"The Government of India note the admission in paragraph 9 of the memorial that the telegraph service has practically come to a standstill as a result of the men's refusal to cooperate in the Ryan Committee's reorganisation scheme and they are glad to observe from paragraph 14 of the memorial that the Association has now advised its members to cooperate as before. As I have already said they have every reason to hope that when their telegraph employees are in possession of the real facts of the matter they will abandon the tactics of restricting outturn which they have recently adopted to the great inconvenience of the public."

"Finally I am to mention that the present memorial should under standing rules have been submitted through the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs but as your Association will be desirous of an early reply the Government of India have on this occasion been prepared to deal with it direct. I am to ask however that all future representations from the Association should be submitted through the proper channel."

"GOVT. POLICY MISUNDERSTOOD."

GOVT'S. LETTER TO D. G. P.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

A letter has been sent by the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, to the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs dated, Camp Calcutta the 11th November 1925 and below are given a few important extracts from the letter.

Referring to the matter of the combined or departmental office, the letter states: "The principles for determining whether an office should be combined or departmental office were stated by the Telegaph Committee over which Sir Louis Tupper presided in 1906-07, "The Telegraph service should meet the commercial and public interests and we consider that a departmental office is justified on grounds of traffic when it has been found that efficient service cannot be rendered by the postal staff. Efficiency of service depends on the class of postal candidates recruited, the training which they undergo and the supervision which is exercised over them. Each proposal for conversion of an office to departmental or combined should be considered on its merits. The point for consideration in such cases is whether a reasonably efficient and reliable service can be offered to the public by the combined office and when this condition is satisfied there is no reason for having the office departmental. It is waste of force and money to keep a small office in charge of a well paid departmental signaller if the work can be done efficiently by a cheaper postal signaller."

"MISUNDERSTOOD."

The Government of India are in complete accord with the views of the Committee and see no reason to depart from policy of long standing which has proved to be successful in combining efficiency and economy. In reaching this decision they had before them and gave due weight to representations which the Association made to them in the memorandum made last May and in particular to their suggestions that efficiency would suffer from conversion, reversing the present policy and reconverting the combined offices into departmental offices. It is clear from these suggestions that the Association have misunderstood the intentions and policy of Government. For if on experiment it were found either generally or in an individual instance that the conversion of a testing or repeating office (in spite of the provision where necessary of the departmental technical staff for conducting tests or looking after repeaters which the departmental committee suggested) led to a loss of efficiency. Conversion would of course be reconsidered and if owing to a growth of traffic or for any other reason it became evident from complaints from the public that a particular combined office was incapable of handling business offered to it satisfactorily, question of replacing it by departmental office would at once be taken up.

Concluding, the letter says:—"It is not and has never been the intention of the Government of India to accelerate the pace of conversion by discharging departmental telegraphists. It is as you are aware solely for this reason and to avoid hardship to departmental telegraphists who would otherwise be displaced that they are not proceeding as rapidly as they could wish this year with the conversion of departmental into combined offices. They propose however, steadily to pursue the policy of conversion by adjusting future recruitment, and they hope thereby to obtain valuable economies resulting from the substitution of less highly paid for more highly paid class of signallers which without the loss of efficiency may ultimately assist in reducing telegraphic charges.—A.P.

NEW INDIA.

PROBLEMS BEFORE MR. WOOD.

"TIMES" TRIBUTE TO CIVIL SERVICE.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The "Times" in a leader on "A Viceroy's Problems" endorses Lord Reading's tribute to the Civil Services in his farewell speech at Simla. The paper says the manner in which grave difficulties confronting the whole administration in India in recent years have been met bears an ample testimony to the constancy, courage and the ability of the administration. It forecasts that the decisions which will greatly modify the administrative methods of political constitution of the Indian Empire will be taken during the term of the Viceroy-designate.

The "Times" mentions the problems presented by the Feudatory States "some of whom are excellently and a few execrably governed", communal strife and agricultural questions in which Mr. Wood is especially qualified to act.

Concluding the journal welcomes an increased interest taken by educated Indians in social questions including public health, removal of the disabilities of caste system and scientific research. It observes that despite the obscurantism of Mr. Gandhi new India while being proud of her great historic past, does not intend to remain immured in the contemplation of her ancient glories.—Reuter.

INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

BIRKENHEAD'S INTEREST IN DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Lord Birkenhead granted Prof. Gangulee another interview on Wednesday. He agreed to the urgency of rehabilitating the Indian rural life and evinced keen interest in the development of Indian agriculture.—Reuter.

INDIA STORE DEPT. IN LONDON.

REPORT FOR 1924-25.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Col. Paddon, in his report on the work of the India Store Department in London for 1924-25, answering criticisms from India that the lower prices on the Continent were not sufficiently taken advantage of for a great proportion of stores purchased, emphasises that the critics overlook the factors of vital importance, as for example, quality, cost of inspection during manufacture, obtainment of suitable freights, and promptitude of supply which must be taken into account in addition to the figure quoted on the tender. He points out that the percentage of purchase of stores abroad had doubled during the past three years and was now over one-eighths of the total. He states categorically that the British manufacturer does not receive preference of any kind while competition is encouraged to the utmost.

"COMPETITION SECURED."

Sir Atul Chatterjee in a covering letter to the Government of India says he is satisfied that the leading manufacturers of Europe and America receive due notice of larger requirements of the Department and also that adequate competition is secured. He pays a tribute to the loyalty and efficiency with which Col. Paddon carries out his duties.—Reuter.

MOTILALJI DISCLOSES FACTS.

WHAT WAS THE UNDERSTANDING?

NO CAMPAIGN AGAINST PARTY PRINCIPLES.

BREACH OF UNDERTAKING BY KELKAR AND JAYAKAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Nov. 13.

Pandit Motilal Nehru arrived at Amraoti on Thursday afternoon. He was entertained at a garden party by the Vishranti Griha and later addressed a public meeting under the presidentship of Mr. T. L. Sheone. As it was drizzling all day the meeting was held in the Ganesh Theatre and was packed to its utmost capacity, hundreds of persons having had to go back for want of space. Panditji's speech delivered in Hindi dealt with the situation on the lines of the speeches he delivered at Buldana and Akola.

THE UNDERSTANDING.

Referring to the resignations of Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar and the statement published in the "Indian Daily Mail" by Mr. Bhopatkar, Secretary, Bombay Council, Swaraj Party, Panditji said that he received a telegram from Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar at Akola resigning their seats in the Central Executive of the Swaraj Party, but that it was only while travelling from Akola to Amraoti that he had an opportunity to read the statements of Mr. Bhopatkar and Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar. He had so far followed the practice of treating as confidential the minutes of the meetings of the Executive, but it was no longer possible to do so as Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar had referred to the understanding recorded in those minutes and charged him with violating its terms. He then quoted the relevant part of those minutes which ran as follows:—

"The President opened the proceedings by referring to the facts connected with the acceptance by Mr. S. B. Tambe of the post of the Executive Councillor in the C. P. and the breach of party pledge and discipline it involved. He then drew attention to the interviews given to the Press by Messrs. N. C. Kelkar and Jayakar and also referred to the article by Mr. Kelkar published in the "Maharatta." The Committee then generally discussed the whole question both from the point of view of the discipline and loyalty due from members of the Executive Council and the General Council, as also from the point of view of the existence, if any, of fundamental differences of opinion on the basic principles laid down in the programme of the Party. After a full discussion in which all the members took part an understanding was arrived at by all the members present that no member of the Executive Council shall hereafter express publicly or advocate or carry on any public propaganda against the principles or programme of the Party, nor shall he criticise or attack on the platform or through the Press the action of the Executive or of the Leader of the Party. It further was agreed that no formal resolution or action was necessary in this matter."

ABUSE OF LENIENCY.

Proceeding, he said: "I leave it to you and the country to judge whether there is anything so absurd in this understanding as to prevent the Leader or any member of the Swaraj Party from doing his utmost to uphold the principles and programme of the Party and criticise the other parties and their dogmas and doctrines. The extract I have read clearly shows what happened at the meeting. It is as clear as anything can be that Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar were charged with a breach of discipline and loyalty to the Party and the understanding was that no member of the Executive Council shall thereafter be guilty of such a breach of discipline and loyalty. It was an act of great leniency by the members of the Executive Committee other than Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar to refrain from passing a resolution of censure against them on their giving the undertaking they did. It is for you to consider whether they have not abused that leniency and committed a distinct breach of the undertaking given by them. It was preposterous to construe an undertaking by the members of the Executive to bind themselves not to attack the Party from within into a contractual disability imposed on the whole Executive to push forward the Party propaganda by the usual method of justifying its policy, principle and programme and showing that the proposed changes were futile and uncalled for."

Panditji then appealed to the audience to study all the speeches he had made in Nagpur, Bombay, Bhusaval, Buldana and Akola and see if he had conducted a violent crusade against "Responsive Co-operation." All he had said in effect was that he did not understand what Responsive Co-operation meant, that if it had any reference to the response to be made by the Government no such response had yet been made and that the acceptance of offices could, by no stretch of imagination, be included in Responsive Co-operation under the existing circumstances. It had been his endeavour in the speeches he had delivered to show that it was wrong to give any particular name to the policy and programme of the Swaraj Party which on its very face contained elements of even the fullest co-operation in certain matters while it insisted on a general spirit of resistance in all other matters.

BOMBAY SWARAJISTS' MEMORANDUM.

Referring to the memorandum signed by some members of the Bombay Council, he said that he had already expressed to Messrs. Jayakar and Bhopatkar his entire dissent from the view put forward by Mr. Nariman at the meeting held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya and had promised them to give his own view of the matter at the meeting he was going to address at the Gaiety Theatre. "What I said in the Gaiety Theatre", continued the Pandit, "was this: I must tell you frankly that in taking that action and in making that representation to the Central Executive Council the Bombay members were perfectly within their rights to put forward their proposal for consideration. I do hope that this matter will no more be raked up in future."

In the statement issued by Mr. Bhopatkar he had used the very words of the speaker as his opinion and yet had taken Panditji to task for them.

A TRAGEDY,

PLAYING IN THE HANDS OF ENEMIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

Interviewed Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President, Madras Swaraj Party, urges his friends Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar not to pursue their campaign. He adds "It is a tragedy that we should be talking of the acceptance of office when Bengal internees are still rotting in jails, when the joint demand made in the Assembly has been turned down, when the disqualification of political prisoners has not been removed and when the Currency Commission is so unfairly and grotesquely constituted so as to ensure it to be a farce notwithstanding the resolution in the Assembly. Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar, he proceeds, are under a serious misapprehension and are fascinated by the phrase "Responsive Cooperation." "I am afraid without meaning to do so they are playing into the hands of place hunters, the bureaucracy and all those scattered anti-Swaraj political groups who are planning to bring about the downfall of the Swaraj Party."

ISSUES CLARIFIED.

RESIGNATIONS WELCOMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 13.

Though prominent leaders belonging to the Swaraj Party have refrained from expressing their views when interviewed on the situation created by the resignations of Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar from the Swaraj Party Executive, Mr. Abhyankar's stir-

Continued on page 12.

TEXTILE DISPUTE.

VERY SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT.

AMSTERDAM UNION REMITS £160.

On Friday there was a very slight improvement in the mill strike situation inasmuch as for the first time after the Divali holidays 5000 men got in the mills to work. This is the highest number after the closing down of all the mills in the city. Another redeeming feature of the day was that about 500 men worked in bleaching department of the Manekji Petit mill which was closed down so far. The management finding the workmen in sufficient number started the engine and the mill worked with only the bleaching department. Other mills about 70 in number were not so fortunate, as their average admission was between 50 and 75 each.

The authorities of Tata mill (Dadar) have posted a notice informing the workmen that the wages for September to the operatives who are not yet paid would be made on the 14th instant (today).

FURTHER HELP FROM AMSTERDAM.

The International Federation of Trade Union, Amsterdam, have sent a third instalment of £160 to the labour leaders for the relief of the mill operatives on strike. They distributed foodstuff to about 2000 persons on Friday.

PLOT AGAINST DIRECTORY.

ARREST OF GENERALS AND COLONELS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Paris—"Le Journal's" Madrid correspondent says that two Generals, four Colonels, four Majors, several subalterns and fourteen non-commissioned officers have been arrested and imprisoned as a result of the discovery of a plot against the Directory. The conspirators aimed at the proclamation of a Republic. The plot has been discovered owing to a violent dispute among the conspirators.—Reuter.

NEWS CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Spanish Embassy at London in a statement to the Press says that it has received a telegram from the Spanish Government affirming that certain Generals and Officers of the Spanish Army Reserve who had already incurred disciplinary penalties and whose prestige in the army was very small endeavoured unsuccessfully to provoke a rising of the troops.—Reuter

NAMES OF GENERALS DETAINED.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Paris.—Newspapers from Hendaye state that Generals Moreno and Peralta are among those detained at Madrid.—Reuter.

ASSOCIATIONS DISBANDED.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Perpignan.—A despatch from Barcelona says that the disbandment of two important Catalonian Associations has been ordered, and the Police are seeking the ex-Governor of Barcelona, Portela, who is prominent Freemason. General Lopez-Oshoa, who has been arrested in Madrid, is also a Freemason.—Reuter.

DENOUNCEMENT OF WU-PEI-FU.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Peking.—A Government mandate denounces Wu-Pei-Fu as a rebel and orders Fengyuh-Siang General Yuchweichun to suppress him and also orders Chang-Tso-Lin to defend the Tientsin-Pukow railway against Sunchuan Fang. The mandate is apparently an attempt to reconcile Chang-Tso-Lin with Fengyuh Siang, but meanwhile Fang's troops are withdrawing from Peking to Kalgan while Chang-Tso-Lin's troops are proceeding to Peking from three directions.—Reuter.

MORE JAPANESE DESTROYERS TO SHANTUNG.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Tokio.—Two destroyers proceeded from here this morning for Tsingtao to reinforce the Japanese destroyer flotilla and protect Japanese life at Shantung.

Viscount Inouye, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Navy, is leaving for China to watch the developments.—Reuter.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Phanse had nothing to do with the murder.

Lord Dunedin said if they judged the conspiracy by the way in which it was carried out, and when they found that it was carried out to the length that Bawla was shot, and others as well, was it too much to say that the conspiracy was one to take the woman by hook or by crook, and that, therefore, was the same colour of conspiracy in regard to Phanse as to the others.

After the Judges had conferred briefly in private, Lord Dunedin said they did not find themselves able to advise the King to grant the petition. They would state their views in writing.

MALABAR HILL MURDER.

PRIVY COUNCIL VERDICT.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE REJECTS PETITIONS.

The Malabar Hill murder case reached the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on October 26th, the men sentenced to death last May for the murder of Abdul Kader Bawla at Malabar Hill on January 12 petitioning for leave to appeal against the sentence.

There were two petitions, one by Shafi Ahmed, Nabi Ahmed, and others, and the other by Anandrao Gangaram Phanse. The Court was composed of Lord Dunedin, Lord Sumner, and Sir John Edge, and there were many Indians present to hear the proceedings, says the "Manchester Guardian."

Sir John Simon, K.C., Sir George Lowndes, K.C., and Mr. Parkin, were counsel for the petitioners, while Mr. Dunn, K.C., and Mr. K. Brown were counsel for the Crown.

Sir John Simon, in opening the case, said he was aware that the Judicial Committee did not usually grant leave to appeal in a criminal case from India except in most exceptional circumstances, but in this case contrary to ordinary practice this case had not yet been subjected to review by any superior court in India. Thus this very grave matter had only been considered by one court. There were two petitions because the man Phanse stood in rather a different position from the others.

CONSPIRACY TO ABDUCT

According to the prosecution all these persons were concerned in a conspiracy to abduct the woman Mumtaz who had previously been for a number of years a mistress of the Maharajah of Indore. It was alleged that these persons were concerned in the conspiracy to kidnap this woman and take her back to Indore. There was one important point in this matter. When this woman was in Indore, and during some celebrations she wore some very valuable jewellery belonging to the State. The Keeper of the Jewels handed them to her for adorning herself on this occasion, and having worn them she did not return them and apparently took that opportunity to leave Indore with them. The result was that the Jewel-Keeper was arrested and thrown into prison.

There was no doubt that one of the reasons why several people were anxious to get this woman back to Indore was that if she returned with the jewels this man would be released. Phanse was one of them, and was deeply concerned to secure the return of the jewels. It was put forward on his behalf that he had reason to believe that the woman was willing to go back and that, therefore, he ought not to be convicted of the crime. Phanse provided the motor-car which went from Indore to Bombay and in which were the men concerned in the attempted abduction.

The jury were not fully directed on the point, and were engaged in considering a number of questions convicting this man of murder, whereas Phanse could only be rightly convicted if there were evidence not only that he was hoping that the woman would come back and tat he made arrangements for her to be kidnapped, but that he was in some way concerned in the most frightful series of acts involved in the killing of Bawla, the wounding of his secretary, and violence to three British officers.

IMMENSE LOCAL FEELING

The jury should have been told that here was a man about whom there was no evidence that he was ever on the scene of the crime. Therefore, he (Sir John) submitted that in this respect the Judge's summing-up failed. It was a case in which there was an immense amount of local feeling, and therefore, leave to appeal should be granted.

At the conclusion of Sir John Simon's speech, Lord Dunedin, addressing Mr. Dunne, said there was no need for him to deal with any part of the case except the arguments as to Phanse.

Mr. Dunne said there was no question that Phanse was a party to the abduction conspiracy, and a very material point was that Ponde was shown to be in direct telegraphic communication with Phanse up to the very moment of the attack. He was telegraphing to Phanse in veiled language not supposed to be understood by anyone else.

In reply to Sir John Edge, Mr. Dunne said the prisoners were tried by a special jury.

Sir John Edge: And, therefore, a jury who would understand native character and what would be involved in sending people from Indore to fetch the woman back.

Mr. Dunne said the moment there was a conspiracy to take the woman by force a man who was a party to it could not be heard to say that he did not contemplate the possibility of someone being killed. These people generally went about with pistols and belonged to the army of the State, and, therefore, it was a probable consequence of the conspiracy in which Phanse was concerned that someone would be killed.

Sir John Simon, in reply argued that

(Continued in Col. 7.)

PANDIT MOTILAL'S TOUR IN BERAR.

HUGE MEETING AT BULDANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, Nov. 12.

Pandit Motilal Nehru arrived at Malkapur at 10.30 on Tuesday and met Mr. Y. M. Kale, M.L.A., and other prominent citizens of Buldana and Malkapur. After light refreshment and a short conversation with those assembled, the party left for Buldana by motor cars and arrived at the outskirts of the town in less than two hours, after a delightful drive through the beautiful hill scenery. Here the party was met by Congress volunteers and the citizens among whom were noticed Mr. R. A. Kanitkar, M.L.C., Mr. C. V. Garde, Secretaary, District Swaraj Party and the prominent members of the Local Bar. From this point Panditji was taken in procession through the city to the accompaniment of music and national songs. The procession stopped at various points where ladies performed "arti" and garlanded Panditji. This ceremony was specially imposing at the house of Mr. R. A. Kanitkar, M.L.C., and was peformed by Mrs. Kanitkar and her sister. The procession ended at the house of Mr. A. R. Pimrikar, whose guest Panditji was during his stay in Buldana. After lunch and some rest there was an informal meeting attended by the principal residents and workers from the District at which Panditji explained the present situation.

Then followed a huge public meeting which was very largely attended by the people of Buldana and the neighbouring talukas of Mehkar, Chikhli and Malkapur under the presidentship of Mr. A. R. Pimrikar. After several speeches of welcome delivered by Mrs. Kanitkar and others Jagatguru Shri Shankracji of Kerbir Peth gave his benediction and called upon Pandit Motilal Nehru to address the meeting. In the course of his speech referring to the work of the Swaraj Party during the last two years in the Assembly and the Councils in spite of the absence of the weapon of a majority in most of the Council Pandit Motilal Nehru said that there had been no response from the Government. The late Deshbandhu Das had said that even the smallest power given to them by the Government would satisfy him if that power contained the seed which could germinate and automatically grow into the tree of Swaraj. Instead of acceding to this modest request Government had been hoodwinking them and evading the real issue. It had been trying its usual methods of creating divisions in the country and amongst the Swarajists and their Independent supporters by throwing the bait of offices and other similar baits. They had put forward their concrete demand by a resolution passed by a large majority in the Assembly. Lord Birkenhead said that unless they fully co-operated nothing would be done. Lord Reading repeated the same thing. He, the speaker had told that though a Non-Co-operator, he was fully prepared to co-operate if there was real response to the demand, but no response had come. The new Viceroy was about to come out with some agricultural scheme and divert their attention from their real objective. Meanwhile the spilt Government was trying to bring about had succeeded to the extent of causing an individual defection from the ranks of the Swarajists. This had been adequately dealt with by the party. As he had said at Nagpur both Mr. Tambe and the Government were, equally guilty. All parties had joined in condemning Mr. Tambe's action.

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICES

As to acceptance of offices by Swarajists the public opinion he had so far ascertained was decidedly against it. No party had supported dyarchy and Ministerships were of the essence of dyarchy. Non-acceptance of offices was one of the four articles of faith of the Swaraj Party which distinguished it from the Liberals and others. The late Deshbandhu Das had said that he would kill dyarchy and he did kill it before he died. Would they be honouring the memory of Mr. Das by trying to revive dyarchy and accepting Ministerships while his ashes were yet warm. Proceeding he said that under the present constitution Ministers could not do more good than the Government was doing. Ministers could be powerless if they attempted to do anything against the wishes of the Governor. A majority or even the whole Council could not give more power to the Ministers than they had under the present Act. In the beginning Government would perhaps give little latitude to the Ministers as they did to the last Assembly by allowing it to vote on non-votable items. But they would soon sink to their proper level of subordination to the departmental secretaries.

SWARAJISTS' PROGRAMME

Proceeding the speaker explained the programme of the Swaraj Party which, he said, could not be described by the catchwords and phrases now current in the political literature. He asked them to take it as it was and give any time to it they liked without trying to make it look what it was not. Reading an extract from the Juhu statement issued over the signature of the late Mr. C. R. Das and the speaker he pointed out that what they stood for was was stated in their programme and not for any name either they or others had given it. Concluding he made a strong appeal to the audience to think of the great struggle for freedom that lay before them and not of the loaves and fishes of office which could but benefit a few.

He then invited the audience to ask him any questions they liked in order to remove their doubts and difficulties. Three members of the audience rose on points of information and sat down fully satisfied thanking the lecturer for the light he had thrown on the subjects of their inquiries.

The President then made a concluding speech in the course of which he assured Panditji on behalf of the audience that he had the whole-hearted support of the people of the town and taluks of Buldana and the great gathering signified its assent by continued cheers. The meeting broke up at 8.30 p. m., but Panditji was seen conversing with a representative of the Non-Brahmins for nearly half an hour afterwards. He left Buldana this morning by motor car and on arrival at Malkapur met a large gathering at the house of Mr. Basudev Rao Pimplikar. He spoke to them chiefly on the Hindu-Muslim question and left by train for Akola at 10-25 a. m.

PANDITJI AT AKOLA.

EXHORTATION FOR HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, Nov. 12.

Pandit Motilal Nehru arrived at Akola on Wednesday afternoon and after the usual informal conference with the leading citizens he addressed a crowded public meeting in the Lokmanya Theatre. He began by regretting the Hindu-Muslim tension in the city and made an earnest appeal to the parties to adjust their differences. He informed the audience that the leading Hindus and Mussalmans of Akola had promised to meet him to explore the avenues for a satisfactory compromise and he promised to do his best to bring about an amicable settlement. He then spoke on the political situation and explained the true effect of the Patna resolution. He asked the people of Akola to elect the full number of delegates to the Congress that they were entitled to under the constitution and represent their case to the great National Assembly. Continuing he said that there could be no question of a change of the Swaraj Party Programme before the Congress met as after the Patna resolution it was not for the Party but for the Congress to see what changes, if any were necessary. He then dealt with the question of acceptance of offices in the gift of the Government. That was not the time to think of any change whatever as the culmination of the policy they had so far followed had not taken place. He then examined the question on the merits and expressed his conviction that it would be suicidal to think of accepting offices at the present juncture. The general feeling in the whole country was against it. He had full confidence that the Congress would accept no change in that respect, but would give the Party full permission to prosecute its present programme to its logical end.

He then spoke of civil disobedience as the only weapon they would have to use as the last resort and appealed to them to get ready for it. He spoke for over an hour and concluding his speech again emphasised the necessity of Hindu-Muslim unity before any real political reform could be achieved. The meeting was a very successful one and the speech was very much appreciated by the audience. The meeting dispersed after 9 o'clock. Panditji then had a private conference with the leading Hindus which lasted till midnight. He is to meet the Mussalmans this morning and leave for Amraoti this afternoon.

CAPT. ARTHUR CONVICTED.

13 MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Paris.—Captain Arthur, Rajah Sir Hari Singh's Aide-de-Camp, who has been in prison since the notorious Robinson case, has been sentenced by the Correctional Court to 13 months' imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs on a charge of receiving funds through misdemeanour. As Captain Arthur has already served eleven months' solitary confinement he is entitled to the remission of a quarter of the sentence and will probably be released immediately.—Reuter.

Paris.—Capt. Arthur's junior counsel pleaded extenuating circumstances. Capt. Arthur's father and his two aunts had been in asylums, and Capt. Arthur was a drug addict and was shell-shocked during the war. (He read testimonials as to the accused's character including one from a colonel under whom he served in the South African war. The senior counsel submitted in an eloquent speech that the prosecution's case was based on unreliable evidence of Newton and others.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBARDMENT OF DAMASCUS.

FRENCH SAVAGERY.

CITY SHELLED FOR TWO DAYS AFTER AIR-BOMBING.

HARROWING SCENES.

The "Times" special correspondent at Damascus sent on October 25 the following report of the French bombardment of the city:—

About a fortnight ago the French burned several villages south-east of the city and brought a couple of dozen corpses of brigands to Damascus, where, after parading them on camel-back through the main streets, they exposed them in the Marghi Square. The parade was a revolting spectacle, as the bodies rocked in rhythm with the camels' movements. It was intended as a warning to the turbulent element. It had, however, an entirely opposite effect, for it merely served to infuriate the populace and accentuated the feeling of irritation already abroad. What added to the indignation was that several of these corpses were those of Damascenes. Three days later in the morning the guard found outside the "Bab esh Sharqi" (Gate of the East) the corpses of 12 Circassians (the French are using them largely as irregulars). This was the reply, typical of the spirit of those whom it was intended to intimidate.

On the night of Saturday, October 17, French soldiers were attacked and mutilated in one of the low quarters. Later the same night several were fired on while on patrol. The next morning there appeared in the Shaghour quarter a band of some three score brigands, led by one Hassan al Kharrat, a former chief "Ghaffir" (night watchman) of the city, than whom, of course, no better cicerone for a looting expedition within its precincts could have been found. A little later another band coming from a Druse village to the south of the city, which, however, had nothing to do with the Jebel Druse, appeared in the Meidan quarter. Both bands made for the bazaars and the centre of the city and started looting. Encouraged by this, bad characters from other quarters disarmed the police and took their rifles and also began to loot, shooting in the air all the time, and creating a panic.

One of the quarters to which the Druse band paid attention was the Armenian, the members of which were alleged to have helped to loot the villages recently burned and to have sold their trophies in the public market. In reality it was Circassian irregulars who had done the looting and openly sold what they obtained in the bazaars, ponies being offered for a couple of pounds—two of them while offering their hauls on the Merj (park or meadow) that morning had quarrelled and accidentally shot two innocent countrymen who were looking on, an incident which did not improve the situation. However, the Druses for some obscure reason thought the looters and the sellers of loot were Armenians, and that hapless folk, so often in this part of the Mediterranean the victim of faction fights or mob fury, had to suffer yet one more injustice.

By this time the city resounded from end to end with rifle shots. No one knew what really was happening, but all were, not unnaturally, somewhat excited, and the uncertainty added to the general nervousness. The French appeared to believe, from the development which the situation had undergone overnight, that some important movement on the part of the populace was imminent and that larger forces were at work than was really the case. (Competent observers estimate that the total number of marauders roaming the city never exceeded 500.) At mid-day on the 18th the French sent tanks through the city and these passed along the bazaars at a terrific speed, firing to the right and left without ceasing. The mob erected barricades in the rear of the tanks and when they were returning they were shot at from above, many of their crews being wounded.

GUNS AND AEROPLANES.

At 6 o'clock that evening the French started to bombard the old city. The shelling was intermittent, and as far as is known only blank shells were used at that juncture, but this did not diminish the consternation of the populace and of a large number of Europeans whose quarters were in the native city, which was the object of the bombardment. The shelling continued during the night. The next morning, suddenly and without warning, all the troops were withdrawn from the old city, including the Christian quarters, and concentrated at Salihiyeh at which were the French cantonments, whither all French families were removed. From 10 o'clock for 24 hours the bombardment—live shell now being used—was continued by artillery outside the city, while aeroplanes flew overhead dropping bombs and using machine-guns. Only at noon on the 20th did the firing cease, and a truce was called, the terms being those of the ultimatum of which the conditions have already been reported.

The 48 hours' shelling, combined with the activities of the marauders, as might be expected, left substantial traces. I made an extensive tour of the city and was shocked at the havoc wrought in every direction. The whole area lying between the Hamidieh Bazaar and the Street Called Straight had been laid in ruins. The Hamidieh is greatly damaged, but far worse is the Street Called Straight, the corrugated roof of which had been blown off in the centre for quite a hundred yards, and a portion of it was hanging down into the street like a part of a collapsed balloon. In both bazaars shop after shop was destroyed, either by tank machine-guns, which riddled the iron shutters as they dashed through, or by shell, or by fire.

As one walks through these bazaars, which but a few days ago were prosperous and in full activity—it is impossible to drive—one is depressed by the spectacle of destruction and ruin, and this feeling is accentuated by glimpses of even greater damage done up the little side-alleys leading off them. The Saghur quarters are also badly damaged, while the suk el Kharratin (Turners' Market), which runs across the south end of the Street Called Straight, has also suffered severely, house upon house and shop after shop having the appearance of being in process of demolition. But the holes are unmistakably made by shell, and smoke curling between the rafters and firemen working on the roofs tell the true tale.

Happily the Great Mosque escaped, in spite of its being near to the bombarded areas, but not so the beautiful green and blue tiled Senaniyeh Mosque, which has an enormous hole in the dome made by a shell and some of its mosaic windows destroyed. The Imam and some worshippers invited us in to view what had happened. They scarcely spoke; their attitude eloquently expressed how deeply they felt. From the minaret a wonderful panorama is to be had of the whole city, and it was from there that I first realized the extent of the destruction which had been done.

An irreparable loss is the Palace of Azm, belonging to the family of that name, which has given many prominent men to Damascus. It is one of the most beautiful and picturesque buildings in the city. It housed the Institut d'Art et Archeologie Musulman. Its director is M. de Lorey, and it contained many rare objects, including all recent archaeological discoveries in Syria, and was renowned for its marble fittings and mosaic work. Practically none of these treasures remain. Brigands either looted or deliberately smashed them—pieces on the ground reveal what the Vandal hands did—while shell fire has barely left the walls standing off the handsome haramlik. The brigands also paid attention to the palace which General Sarrail recently selected as a "pied-a-terre" during his periodical visits to Damascus. The General had left it only that morning for Deraa, and by evening his apartments had been reduced to ruins by shells which rained on the palace as soon as it was known that the brigands had seized it.

The sweetmeat bazaar "El Bzouriah" near by is seriously damaged, and a shop, the famous "Dalale", is completely destroyed.

The houses of such well-known families as Ali Riza Pasha er Rikabi, the Emir Abdullah's Premier, and the Bakris, who joined Sultan Atrash, and the Kawatlu, all have been completely destroyed. The house of Kawatlu was one of the show places and was, like the Azm Palace, a gem of Arabesque art. These are but some of the buildings of the damaged areas. Words fail to describe fittingly the spectacle which the ancient and sacred city now presents. A good deal of damage was done by fire either lit by marauders or caused by shells and bombs. In many places "debris" is still smouldering.

It is very difficult to estimate the financial loss represented by this destruction of property. Various authorities place it at between one and two million gold Turkish pounds.

During the two days' bombardment, and, indeed, until yesterday morning, the city was panic-stricken. The European element particularly was alarmed, for the complete withdrawal of troops from the Christian quarter left them exposed to the fanatical fury of the marauders, which the slightest incident might have aroused. The various Consular officials had great difficulty in reaching their nationals, but by dint of much patience and at no little personal risk, they succeeded in rescuing all. In regard to the British a serious case was the Presbyterian Mission school, where a shell entered a sitting-room, completely gutting it. The inmates of the house, two ladies, were fortunately in another part of the building, and were removed to safety. In another British institution, the Victoria Hospital the matron and staff suddenly found themselves called on to cope with some 500 Armenian families, who, with their baggage, sought refuge from the marauders. The presence of such an element added to the dangers to which the hospital was exposed, but the staff pluckily stuck to their posts and admitted all who wanted to enter.

So far it is reported that only two persons (Tripolitans) were killed, and one British subject was wounded. That the European communities came off so lightly and escaped the attentions of the riff raff was not due to the good management of the French authorities, but rather to the good offices of the Moslems. The latter behaved splendidly and personally organized public order in the Christian quarter after the withdrawal of the troops and actually defended it against attempts by the unruly elements to enter for loot. In one instance some Moslem policemen conducted Europeans to a place of safety.

All the Europeans I met were warmly grateful for this Moslem assistance. None who lived through those three terrible days (October 18—20) will ever forget the experience, particularly the two nights of incessant shelling, which, with the added horrors of fires springing up on all sides, became veritable nights of terror.

WAS THE LAW OF NATIONS FOLLOWED?

Paris.—Commenting on statements made in the British Press in connection with the bombardment of Damascus, the "Journal" this morning asks whether they are true. It hopes they will be denied, and concludes by saying that such questions require a precise answer. Remarking that the latest news received from Syria by the Quai d'Orsay in no way announces an improvement in the situation, the "Journal" asks:—

"Is it true, as the English newspapers declare, that General Sarrail, before proceeding with the bombardment of Damascus, omitted to follow the elementary rule of the law of nations whereby the Consular Body should be informed and due warning given for the evacuation of women and children?" It is stated, adds the newspaper, that the omission led to a protest by the Consular Body, which was transmitted by its doyen, the German Consul. Is it true that General Sarrail then demanded the recall of the German Consul?"

DEBT AGREEMENT BETWEEN ITALY & U. S.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Washington.—An agreement has been reached regarding the funding of the Italian debt to America.—Reuter.

Washington:—It is understood that the Italian Commissioners have agreed to the payment of five millions annually for five years and increasing the amounts annually thereafter. Count Volpi, on behalf of Italians, expressed gratitude at the liberal terms and declared that the concessions had exceeded any forecast.

Under the terms of the settlement, Italy has been granted 62 years in which to repay the debt. For the first five years, no interest will be paid; the rate for the next ten years will be one-eighth of one per cent. thereafter gradually increasing to one per cent. where it will remain between 1950 and 1980. The rate for the last seven years will be two per cent. The settlement means that for the original debt of 1648 million dollars, America will receive a total sum of 2407 millions.

New York.—The settlement removes the ban on loan to Italy. Bankers expect a loan of 50 to 100 million dollars to the Italian Government or at least 50 million dollars of the industrial bond issues to follow shortly.—Reuter's Special.

BELGIAN KING'S GREETINGS TO SIR R. ROSS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The King and Queen of the Belgians have sent the following message to Sir Ronald Ross: "We kept very well during our delightful trip to India. We send you our best greetings." Prior to leaving for India the Belgian King and Queen had asked Sir Ronald Ross for the best way to avoid malaria infection from mosquitoes.—Reuter.

KING FAISAL RETURNS "HOME."

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Baghdad.—Great preparations are being made to welcome King Faisal who is expected to arrive here by an aeroplane from Ziza on Friday afternoon. He was originally due on Thursday but a forced landing in the desert involved a day's delay. Nobody however was injured.—Reuter.

SERVICE OF THE POOR.

BY A YOUTH.

"It is the great ideal of the Indian people that they regard the poor as "Daridra Narayan." To them God comes in the shape of the poor and the service of the poor is the service of God to the Indian mind. Let us, therefore, try to direct our activities to the service of the poor and we will have justified ourselves."

C. R. DAS.

Saying this Chitta Ranjan Das passed away leaving behind for our salvation the mighty heritage. It is for us to read between the lines of the great bequest and to prepare ourselves to the practical realisation of the noble ideal he has endowed to us. We, of the younger generation, can hardly be termed fit for any responsible work of our country if we let "foot-prints of Das" be washed away on the shore of our negligence. If we attempt to fulfil the trust which the great soul reposed in us we shall not have betrayed him, nor our claim to shoulder responsibilities. It is always the highest ideal in life that serves as a beacon light to many an individual. So we have to search in our humble way the millions of Daridra Narayans who are around us, and thus serve Him, who is the only saviour of our mortal frames. The searcher shall not take long to find this Daridra Narayan for he dwells as Narsinha of the Hindu mythology dwelt in the humble pillar of the holy shrine. It is a matter of privilege to us that a splendid opportunity has been offered to us, as it cannot be denied that to-day in our midst there are millions of human beings who are on the brink of starvation. Go where you will, the presence of the Daridra Narayan shall be felt. It is just as "knock and it shall be open." Man, woman and child,—three in one,—represent the Treemoorti, whom we worship so devotedly in our daily life. Let us feel that to serve man is to serve Bramha, to serve his life's companion is as much as serving Vishnoo and to serve their life's hope,—the child,—is as good as serving Mahesh. The miserable aftermath of the horrible war has awakened us sufficiently to the growing need of our paying more attention to the needs of the poor. It is he who represents the Daridra Narayan. The duty which we owe to him is a duty we owe to God. It is he who did most for us during the anxious days of the war and he is doing it to-day as well. He toils for us because he feels the truth of the Greek Fable about Titan that

"To suffer woes which Hope thinks infinite,
To forgive wrongs darker than death or night;
To defy Power, which seems omnipotent;
To love, and bear; to hope till Hope creates
From its own wreck the thing it contemplates,
Neither to change, nor falter, nor repent,
This, like thy glory, Titan is to be;
Good, great and joyous, beautiful and free;
This is alone, Life, Joy, Empire, and Victory.

We shall, therefore, be doing an act of ingratitude if we shall not reciprocate the noblest that he did for us. We shall not in vain be classed as wretches if we did not respond to the call of the poor. The country to-day, is, unfortunately, in the throes of distress, and the young men have to welcome opportunities to serve noble purposes. Those of us who can afford the luxury of a happy and easy life are fortunate indeed that we can offer ourselves as servants to the Daridra Narayan. Let us build a temple of Wisdom and Learning for our Daridra Narayan, just as we have the image of Him in our temples. Let us worship the Daridra Narayan with the sweet jasmine and the pure *anjal* in the shape of education and ideal of service. For the absence of these has driven us to the state of utter hopelessness.

We boast of a civilization ancient to all the nations of the world. This civilization has at its root nothing other than the ideal of sacrifice and service in the cause of the poor. Ranade, Gokhale Dadabhoy and many others of the last decade lived and died serving their fellow-creatures. Saints of the ancient glory have left for us rich examples of renunciation in the cause of their men. It is time now that the young men of to-day and citizens of to-morrow follow in their footsteps by serving their countrymen. The noble words of Swami Ramkrishna signify to us constantly that man is the true hero, who, while living in the midst of the world attains perfection, by being serviceable to his fellow-creature. The Swamiji has rightly reiterated that as the dawn heralds before the rising sun, so unselfishness, purity and righteousness indicate the advent of God into human heart. For the sake of the country, which has this beautiful tradition, let us not prove Swami Ramkrishna a false prophet. To prove him so, is to prove ourselves false. There is no greater crime than self-deception. Let us be honest to ourselves and act believing in the saying of Marcus Aurelius:

"Men are born for the sake of one another
Either teach them, or bear with them."
Let us see who does it.

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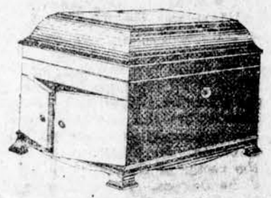

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LORENCE UNDER FASCIST TERROR.

SPY-RIDDEN, SILENT CITIZENS.

A WEEK-END ORGY.

"A Manchester Man in Italy" writes as follows in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Tourists who, like myself, arrived in Florence last Monday evening (October 5) had a distinctly unpleasant time of it Not a cab nor a taxi was to be found in the station yard. Nor was one to be had for many hours, the whole town was occupied and held up by marching and counter-marching Fascists celebrating, with a great blare of bands and a bristling display of rifles and bayonets, at once (to use their own words) the "martyrdom" of one of their leaders and the end of a glorious orgy of "purification."

Travellers, English and other, had to squat patiently on their luggage in the barred station approach from five o'clock in the afternoon until, for many of them, ten o'clock at night. Fascist posters freshly pasted on the station walls helped to beguile the long wait. One briefly announced the assassination two nights before of that "noble" and "indomitable" spirit the Cavaliere Luporini and the base wounding of another Fascist leader, Signor Gambacciani. Another of later date was devoted to a long and pompous eulogy of the "martyr," murdered while engaged in his task of "purification." Both of these posters were signed by the local Fascist organisation. A third, still fresh upon the walls, contained a short and peremptory telegram dispatched by Farfunucci himself from Rome ordering that "reprisals" should now cease—simply that and nothing more; no word of condemnation or reproval, or regret for these "reprisals," which, as later researches showed, had meant the cold-blooded murder of four highly respectable citizens, the beating of many others, the sacking and looting of some scores of shops and offices belonging to traders, lawyers, and other professional men thought to be guilty of not thinking exactly as Fascists do. I speak of research, for no Italian paper, whether local or from Milan, Rome, or Turin, has dared to report to report the facts, much less the true explanation of the "martyrdom" of this Fascist "hero," the work of "purification" in which he and his like were engaged, of the nature of the "reprisals" that followed.

ITALY SILENCED.

Research is otherwise not easy, for at the outset one encounters the overwhelming fact that in Italy to-day no one dares to speak aloud. In all Florence this week it has been literally impossible to persuade anybody, atleast of the better classes, to talk about the week-end's events or what has led up to them. Just as innocent travellers on the railway are liable to be disturbed by some officious interfering members of the Fascist party, so in every house and office and gathering there is always likely to be a spy. Delation is universal and the terrorism is complete—more complete than I knew it in Budapest after the overthrow of Bela Kun. For there it was exercised only against known Communist or Socialist leaders or against Jews. But here it applies also and to-day, after the complete subjection of the workers, almost exclusively to the intelligenzia, the thinking and cultured elements of the population.

It is no accident that the victims of last week-end's Fascist orgy belong entirely to the class that meets regularly in the Brazenose or Constitutional Club in Manchester or any West End club of a similar sort. No one who reads the Fascist press can fail to perceive that in the Fascist philosophy the enemy is not so much the Communist, for whom there is indeed shown a sort of respect as being, so to speak, the other side of the same medal, but the Liberal, the intellectual, or, more broadly, the believer in ordinary political methods.

Herein, indeed, lies the origin of the whole affair. Politics is the ultimate, the unpardonable crime in present-day Fascist Italy. "Thou shalt have no other gods but me" is the frank doctrine of a Farinacci (or shall we say, for politeness' sake, of his prisoner Mussolini?); and spies have of late reported to Fascist headquarters that the Freemasons, in Latin Europe traditionally a Liberal body, had in their lodge gatherings been guilty of "talking politics," of exchanging ideas among themselves, as men belonging to the responsible classes, about the present and future of their common country. Thereupon, some weeks ago, persecution of the usual type—menaces, castor-oil, beatings—began.

THE BEGINNING IN FLORENCE.

On Saturday night a Fascist conettiere, the Cavaliere Luporini, accompanied by his fellow-Fascist Signor Cambacciani, descended upon a certain Signor Bandinelli, a sexagenarian professional man, at his house, for the purpose of extorting a list of the Freemasons of the city. When the old man showed some reluctance the Cavaliere, as in Fascist duty bound, smashed in his face. Fascism, of course, permits of no redress, so that it is perhaps intelligible, though no doubt inexcusable, that a guest who was present lost control of himself, drew a revolver, shot the Cavaliere dead and wounded his companion. Whatever his fault be paid for it afterwards by being beaten to death. Reprisals—not, be it noted, against Communists or Socialists or workmen or people of the baser sort—were then let loose; of course with the consent of the equally terrorised police and civic authorities. Stores and shops and offices belonging to dangerous Liberals were systematically sacked and looted. Private apartments of other people of the same detested respectability were similarly treated. Prominent lawyers and former deputies were murdered in cold blood, among them Signor Pilati, formerly a moderate Socialist deputy, and Dr. Consolo, a leading Liberal lawyer.

It must be acknowledged that these terroristic "reprisals" have succeeded. The Freemason headquarters have ordered all lodges throughout Italy to cease holding meetings and to abstain completely from politics. The lesson will have been learned. No one or no body of men henceforward in this country will dare to think politics again until—but let who will finish the sentence. It requires a better prophet than a casual visitor to Italy can profess to be.

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FRENCH BARBARITIES IN DAMASCUS.

Courtesy to "Illustrated London News."
French barbarous treatment of slain Syrians that caused much indignation in Damascus. One of the bodies paraded on camel-back.

Exposed in the Marghi Square at Damascus, after being paraded through the main streets on camel-back: A couple of dozen corpses of Syrians killed by the French in neighbouring villages.

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SUBMARINE M. ONE LOST.

60 LIVES LOST.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Admiralty announces that submarine M1 during exercises this morning was seen to dive 15 miles South of Start Point and has not been seen since. Every effort is being made to locate her and establish communication with her.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

It is believed that sixty lives have been lost as a result of the loss of M1. A fleet of mine-sweepers is seeking to locate the missing submarine, but without success The salvage vessels held in readiness at Plymouth have not yet been requisitioned —Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The List issued by the Admiralty shows there was a crew of 68 on board the M1 of whom four were officers.

The missing submarine, which was a Portsmouth vessel, had a normal complement of hands, and carried a big gun It belongs to the class placed in reserve since August 1924, This class, which is known as submarine monitors, has not been a success as submarines, and M1 was a tender to H.M.S. "Dolphin" at the submarine headquarters at Portsmouth.

M1 left on Monday with other submarines and mine-sweeper "Rose" for Gibralter, and it is presumed that in view of the rough weather they put in at the western parts where they carried out exercises in which M1 foundered —Reuter.

A FRUITLESS SEARCH.

LONDON Nov. 13.

Vessels from Portland including an anti-submarine flotilla, minesweepers and flotilla of the so-called 'P' boats equipped with Hydroplane instruments were engaged in a fruitless search for M1 lasting the whole day. They were called back in the evening but are under orders to proceed to sea at any moment. M1 is believed to be lying in some two hundred and fifty feet of water which will render the rescue by divers impossible on account of her twelve inch gun. First launched in 1918, M1 was originally K-18. She made the naval history when engaged in the protection of trade routes but she was withheld from war service in order to prevent Germans learning an important secret. By the irony of fate a mishap occurred a few hours before men were to have returned to shore for manoeuvres which were interrupted by the recent heavy weather and were due to terminate last night.—Reuter.

"TOTAL SUBMISSION" AND NOTHING ELSE !

NO OFFER OF TERMS TO ABDEL KRIM

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Tetuan.—General Primo de Rivera, interviewed by Reuter, said there was no longer any question of offering Abdel Kerim terms since Spain would not be satisfied with anything less than total submission.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS RAILWAY COLLISION.

LONDON. Nov. 13.

Trenton (New Jersey).—It is feared that heavy casualties occured in a railway collision at Plainsboro. A train speeding to New York at 50 miles an hour crashed into the rear of another train, bound for the same destination, which was travelling slowly due to fog. The easter train ploughed through the rear pullman coaches of the other train. Eleven bodies have hitherto been recovered in addition to 25 persons seriously injured. Other bodies are visible beneath the wreckage.—Reuter.

ANTI-FASCIST OUTBREAKS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Reports from both Belgrade and Rome show that as the result of the Italian Fascists at Trieste on 5th November attacking and damaging one Italian and one Slovene newspaper office and houses belonging to Italians, there were serious anti-Italian outbreaks by students at Zagreb, Spalato, Sibenico and other towns in which consulates were attacked. The police with difficulty prevented an outbreak in Belgrade. The Jugo-Slavian Foreign Minister has officially expressed regrets in response to a protest from Sgr. Mussolini and according to a Rome message the prefect of Zagreb has been dismissed and senior police officials have been punished. Students arrested in Zagreb will be tried and Jugo-Slavia will pay an indemnity.—Reuter.

VICEROY--DESIGNATE.

Central Press.
A recent photograph of the Rt. Hon. E. F. L. Wood received by yesterday's English mail.

"THE PRICE SHE PAID"

A scene from the film-drama "The Price She Paid", now being shown at the Pathe Cinema.

MOTILALJI DISCLOSES FACTS.

(Continued from page 9.)

ring lecture this evening on "the Government of India and its Defects" before the Nagpur University Law Society would go a great deal to show that the majority of local swarajists have welcomed the same as having clarified the issues.

'FOR FREEDOM OF OPINION.'

MR. KELKAR'S DEFENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

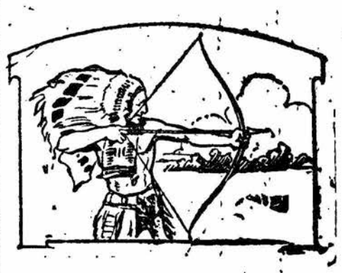
POONA Nov. 13.

In Shivaji Mandir, Mr. N. C. Kelkar delivered a lecture on "Responsive Cooperation" under the Chairmanship of Mr. M. R Jayakar. In his speech Mr. Kelkar mainly dwelt on the genesis of the controversy and its surrounding circumstances He himself extremely regretted the controversy which must impair party solidarity, break up old friendship, give a handle of mischief to opponents and once more present Maharashtra to the country as a rebel. But he contended that the controversy was not of his own choice but forced upon him by the most ungracious behaviour of the party leader towards the most faithful and disciplined lieutenants. Pandit Nehru would have avoided the whole thing if he had not injured the self-respect of Mr. Jayakar and the speaker by holding them up like schoolboys to be chastised and added insult to injury by calling upon them to leave the Swarajya Party which he had absolutely no right to do. Evidently Panditji's entertaining the same old prejudice against the Maharashtra which he exhibited in 1922 when he said "The Congress is not going to be the handmaid of Maharashtra." He should know that he and the Congress both ultimately had to accept the Council entry which Maharashtra; of all provinces, was the first to advocate and suffer universal odium. For Mr. Kelkar now warned Panditji that in this matter once again he would have to repeat his lesson at the hands of Maharashtra. The magic bed of politics had rolled no many an irrational egoist before and it may do so once again. Panditji describes responsive cooperation as poison. Mr. Kelkar said it was neither the nectar of the Gods nor also the poison of the Demons. It was only the honest water of human man which sustained routine life in any country.

TAMBE INCIDENT.

Mr. Kelkar then proceeded to discuss the Tambe incident. He explained the conditions which led him to send a private message of congratulation to Mr. Tambe and after condemning his action suggested that a larger view might be taken of the incident from the point of view of what was practically a triumph of the proper process of indianisation of higher services which was a fundamental and integral part of the demand for Swarajya. Let those who exceed proper limits in Mr. Tambe's condemnation remember that Mr. Tambe as an executive councillor might during the next five years prove much more serviceable from the national point of view than many who unlike Mr. Tambe had petitioned and were canvassing for the post and some one of whom Government might have appointed if Government had not felt compelled to surrender that position of power and influence to the most advanced political party. Mr. Patel's election may be fair and Mr. Tambe's acceptance of office may be foul judging strictly by rules in operation for the moment. But both would certainly equally emphasise and enhance the prestige of the popular party in India from purely utilitarian viewpoint. I regard Mr. Tambe's nomination as of immensely superior value to that of Panditji's post on the Skeen Committee. Mr. Kelkar then discussed at length how the programme of the Swarajya party though misnamed a programme of obstruction or progressive non-cooperation was really a programme of responsive cooperation which Mr. Kelkar had been advocating. He pointed out that the relaxations made in the party rules in the Assembly were the reflexion of the changing view of the electors as well as the representatives in legislatures. It was also the result of the conviction that but for that relaxation that release from rigidity and that human interest in the business of the legislatures the Swarajya Party programme would itself have been the same lifeless dogma which Messrs. Das and Nehru openly declared in the preamble to the party manifesto. Evidently Pandit Nehru was prepared neither to go back nor to go forward but is making a fetish of the line drawn for the moment by his actions. On the other hand Mr. Kelkar justified all that was done by the Swarajya Party till now as being on the right lines and he said he had therefore supported it. He was now asking the party to go one step further and for this very grave offence Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Kelkar were being asked to resign the party, but they were not going to submit to this loss of freedom of opinion.

WHAT IS YOUR GOAL?



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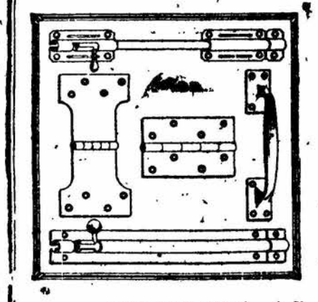

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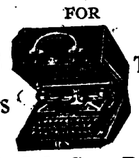

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HIGH COURT.

FILM COPY RIGHT.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tarapore-walla).

Gopalji Kallianji Delwadaker ... Plaintiff.

Vs.

The Saraswati Film Co. ..... Defendants.

The plaintiff brought this suit for an injunction and damages against the defendants, who it was alleged, infringed the plaintiff's copy-right in an original novel and drama by means of a cinematograph film.

The plaintiff stated that he was the author of an original novel in the Gujrati language and of a dramatised version of the same both entitled "Chandra Kala" in which he had a copy-right and the sole liberty of representation and performance. The novel was first published in 1908 when it attained great popularity among the public and had since passed through several editions. The dramatised version of the said novel had been repeatedly performed before the public at Bombay, Calcutta and other places and the same had also attained great popularity.

Prior to August, 1922, the directors of a cinema manufacturing company named "The Star Films Ltd" requested the plaintiff to prepare a scenario from "Chandra Kala" for the purpose of enabling them to prepare a cinema film. The plaintiff thereupon prepared the scenario from the said works. On or about 3rd of August, 1922, the plaintiff submitted the scenario prepared by him for the approval of the directors and offered to allow them liberty to prepare a film version from the same on the condition of the Company agreeing to pay him certain royalties. Thereafter the plaintiff several times requested the said Company either to accept his offer or to return the scenario but the directors failed and neglected to do anything in the matter and wrongfully kept the said scenario.

"The Star Films Ltd" ceased to do business by the end of 1924 and its business was re-started by the defendant Company. One Bhogilal Dave who was the Managing Director of the Star Films Ltd. became along with others a director in the defendants Co. Soon thereafter the defendants manufactured a film without the knowledge or consent of the plaintiff, entitled "Mumbai-ni-Mohini" the basic plot of which and the various characters, episodes and incidents depicted therein were copied from the scenario prepared by the plaintiff and from "Chandra Kala." The defendants also caused the said film to be exhibited at the Cinema Majestic in Bombay.

The plaintiff submitted that the manufacture and exhibition of the said film constituted an infringement of his copy-right in and sole liberty of representation and performance of "Chandra Kala." He therefore asked for an injunction preventing the defendants from exhibiting or selling or letting for hire the film entitled "Mumbai-ni-Mohini" and for delivering up the same to the plaintiff for destruction and for damages suffered by the plaintiff by the defendants' wrongful act.

The defendants alleged that they had no knowledge that the plaintiff was the author of "Chandra Kala" and came to know of it for the first time in March, 1923.

They denied that the Star Films Ltd. had asked the plaintiff to prepare a scenario from "Chandra Kala" or that the plaintiff had prepared any such scenario. The Star Films Ltd never received any scenario as alleged. The defendants admitted having manufactured a film called 'Mumbai-ni-Mohini" but they denied that the basic plot and the characters and episodes were copied or appropriated either from the alleged scenario or from "Chandra Kala". The defendants' story on which their film was based was written by one Nirbhayshanker J. Thakker, a student of the Grant Medical College, who had written several stories and plays. The said Nirbhayshanker was not aware of the existence of the plaintiff's work "Chandra Kala" till he was shown the letter from the plaintiff's attorneys. The defendants annexed a list showing the material differences between "Chandra Kala" and "Mumbai-ni-Mohini" and submitted that they had not committed any infringement of the plaintiff's rights and that therefore the suit should be dismissed with costs.

On the suit coming in for hearing and the pleadings having been read His Lordship intimated that it was desirable to see the film and for that purpose adjourned the suit.

Mr. Munshi with Mr. Lalkaka appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad with Sir Chimanlal Setalvad appeared for the defendants.

MOSQUE AT RIPON ROAD.

PUBLIC CHARITABLE TRUST.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Percival.)

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

Haji S. A. Wahad and others ... Defendants

The plaintiff filed this suit for the proper administration of a mosque situate at Ripon Road.

The plaintiff's case was that the mosque at Ripon Road was a public charitable trust dedicated in perpetuity to God Almighty for public purposes of religious nature. Mahomedans of the Ahle Hadis School said their prayers in the said mosque. It was open to any Mahomedan, belong to the Ahle Hadis School by subscribing the views of that School. Defendants 1 to 4 claimed to be among the validly appointed trustees of the said mosque and the properties appertaining thereto, by virtue of certain resolutions of Chorasi Jamat which consisted of 20 Jamats of Hindustani Mahomedans. Defendants 5 to 9 claimed to be trustees of the said mosque and the said properties by virtue of an alleged resolution of the Byculla Jamat which was one of the 20 Jamats.

Defendants 1 to 4 refused to recognise defendants 5 to 9 as validly appointed trustees and the defendants 5 to 9 refused to recognise defendants 1 to 4 as validly elected trustees. The affairs of the said mosque and the properties appertaining thereto were in consequence plunged into chaos and confusion and the interests of the said trust properties were greatly jeopardised. There was a sum of about Rs. 13,000 belonging to the said charitable trust, which was lying with the Bombay City Improvement Trust which refused to part with the moneys owing to the dissensions between the two sets of defendants.

Plaintiff accordingly prayed that some fit and proper persons might be appointed trustees of the said mosque and properties appertaining thereto, that the defendants might be ordered to account for the management of the said mosque and its properties and that a scheme might be framed for the proper administration of the said trust properties.

Defendants 2 and 3 denied that the Byculla Jamat had any rght to appoint defendants 5 to 9 as trustees of the said mosque and its properties. They further denied that defendants 5 to 9 were appointed by any resolution of the Byculla Jamat. Defendants 2 and 3 submitted that defendants 5 to 9 were disqualified from acting as trustees of the said mosque by reason of their having made an adverse claim to one of the properties belonging to the mosque. Defendants 2 and 3 supported the plaintiff in the reliefs prayed for by him.

Defendants 5 to 9 alleged that the said mosque had been in the custody and management of members of the Byculla Jamat Masjid Ahle Hadis. The said Jamat from time to time obtained contributions and subscriptions from among their members and built and renovated the said mosque and acquired other immoveable properties to insure its upkeep. The Byculla Jamat through Mutavalis appointed by them had been managing the said mosque for over 75 years. They denied that defendants 1 to 4 were validly appointed trustees of the said mosque. They denied the authority of the Chaurasi Jamat to appoint trustees to the said mosque.

In fact there was no resolution passed by the Chaurasi Jamat appointing defendants 1 to 4 as trustees of the said mosque.

They further denied that the affairs of the mosque and the properties were plunged into chaos. They claimed to be properly appointed trustees of the said mosque and were willing to account for their management.

They submitted that there was no necessity for framing a scheme and that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

On 24th June, 1924 the Advocate-General brought about a settlement between the parties. The terms were reduced to writing and initialled by Counsel. Before a decree could be obtained defendants 9 to 16 applied to the Court as members of the Ahle Hadis Community to be brought a record as they contended that defendants 5 to 9 had no right to consent to the said terms, which they said were not in the interests of the mosque. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Marten ordered defendants 9 to 16 to be brought on record. These defendants by their Written Statement denied that the mosque was a public charitable trust and submitted that no scheme should be framed and that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Bahadurji with the Hon'ble, the Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. M. A. Sanjea with Mr. M. Y. Haindaday appeared for defendants 1 to 4.

Mr. M. V. Desai with Mr. Jinnah appeared for defendants 5 to 9.

Mr. Kamdar with Mr. Laljee appeared for defendants 10 to 16.

The learned judge held that the mosque was a public charitable trust. His Lordship also held that for the proper management of the mosque and its properties it was necessary to frame a scheme and appoint proper trustees. Accordingly the matter was referred to the Commissioner to frame a scheme and to recommend seven names for the office of trusteeship. Defendants 5 to 9 were ordered to account for the management of the trust from the date of the suit. All defendants were ordered to bear their own costs. Plaintiff's costs upto 24th June, 1924, were ordred to come out of the estate. Subsequent costs of the plaintiff were ordered to be paid by defendants 5 to 16. Further costs and directions were reserved until the Commissioner's report was made.

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Watch for such symptoms as *puffiness under the eyes, heaviness of the limbs, swollen feet or ankles, foul breath, scalding pains, gravel or stone.* These symptoms usually precede attacks of Rheumatism, Backache, Lumbago, Sciatica or serious Kidney Trouble, and much suffering and expense may be saved by quickly getting a box of De Witt's Pills from the Chemist and taking them as directed. Small bottle (40 pills) Rs. 2; large bottle (100 pills) Rs. 3 8.

Ride a Guaranteed-for-Ever

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

With Sturmey-Archer 3-speed gear, Dunlop tyres and the best of everything.

Send for "The Book of the Raleigh" free.

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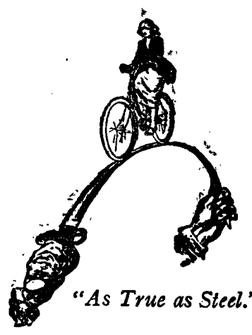

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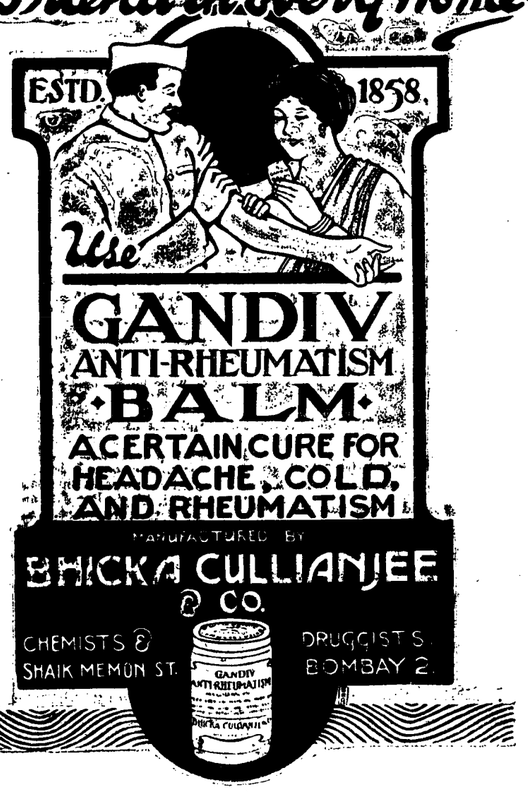

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

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has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

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Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

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ORISSA'S CALL

ORISSA'S CALL.

LALAJI'S APPEAL FOR RELIEF.

Lala Lajpat Rai has issued the following appeal:—

From all accounts it appears that Orissa is or will very soon be in the grip of a terrible famine. That prince of philanthropists, every minute of whose life is devoted to the service of Indian humanity, C. F. Andrews has given out the experience of his recent tour in that province to the public in the course of a series of articles in the daily press. I am also in communication with the political leader of the province Baboo Gopbadhu Das whose accounts confirm what Mr. Andrews has written. The Government of Bihar does not officially recognised that there are famine conditions yet in Orissa. Though reading between other lines there are admissions made in the statement of the government which amply justify Mr. Andrews' conclusions. But those of us who have studied the condition of the Oriya people on the spot know that Orissa is one of the unfortunate tracts where famine conditions are almost permanent. But when floods and draught overtake the area, conditions there assume a such a ghastly shape as to baffour descriptions. Throughout my wanderings in the world, I have not come across any other country, or any other place where people are so ill-fed or so ill-clad as in Orissa. It seems that here nature and man are both in conspiracy to make human and animal life unbearable. Yet the people are so humble, and disspirited, so docile, almost dumb. They drag their miserable lives without showing any discontentment and without resenting either of the unkindness of nature or the cruelty of man. Herdes of them go out of the province to work in the tea plantations of Assam or the forests of Burma. Most men have nothing on, except a bare short loin cloth. Most women have no means of covering the whole of their body. It is a misuse of language to talk of dress in their connection. As for food, the less said the better. Even in May last when I visited Puri the account that I received of the state of things in the mofussil was terrible but since then first floods, and then draught have considerably added to the misery of the people. We know, we cannot do much. It is very difficult to speak with much restraint about the neglect of the Government. What is the use of repeating the oft-told story? It is a part of our *Kamma.* What can the Government do? With their heavy commitments, they have no money and no time to spare to alleviate the conditions of the people. A people so voiceless, so dumb, so dispirited, they cannot make their Government and so docile must thank themselves if do anything for them. However, this is only by the way. In this respect what is true of Orissa is more or less true of the rest of India. The responsibility is mainly ours and that of the system under which we are born and bred. The well-fed and prosperous Government official is as a rule callous in all lands. But what of those who make so much fuss about their love of their people and of patriotism. How much money they waste and spend in show! A request for help is often resented. When it comes to dinner parties and garden parties, and beautiful dresses and things like that, we spend lavishly! Oh! how my heart burns. But there is no use in being bitter and critical. A beggar has no right to grumble and find fault. I have been a beggar all my life and will not probably be in a position to throw away that role till the last moment so here I am as usual, begging and appealing to my countrymen, rich, middle class and poor to spare a few crumbs from their tables for their countrymen and countrywomen in Orissa. The condition of human beings is sufficiently pitiable there but it will be hundred times worse if they lose the few domestic animals they have. That is all their wealth. Let all the Hindus who worship and feel for the cow, think of the cows and the bullocks of Orissa. Here is an opportunity to give substantial proof of our genuine regard and love for the cow. The Hindu Mahasabha has placed Rs. 5,000 at my disposal to start relief work in Orissa. The Sabha could well spare this amount as their funds and other commitments in other respects equally important and urgent, would not admit of their doing so. But my humble appeal moved them and they responded to it. It is now for the country to enable me to do this work on an adequate scale. How unfortunate and pitiable is our condition. We can hardly finish one thing before another misfortune overtakes us and we are compelled to leave other things half done. Kohat and Malabar are still crying for help. But the call of Orissa as pathetic and heart rending as any can be, is now becoming insistent and urgent and that must be heeded. I promise that every pie sent to me for the relief of Orissa will be scrupulously used to the best advantage of the people of Orissa, with the advice of local leaders. One of my best young men, a worker of extraordinary self-lessness is going to Orissa to cooperate with the local leaders there. If necessary I will go myself. But the question after all resolves itself into one of rupees and annas. Will the people of the Punjab, of Calcutta, and of Bombay come to my help? I hope they will. Payments can be made into the different branches of the Punjab National Bank, to the credit of Orissa Relief Fund to be operated upon by me, or sent by money order to my address, 12, Court Street, Lahore.

Feel Fit and Fresh with Sanatogen!

Are you still full of energy and cheer after a whole day's work?

Do you enjoy your leisure or are you so tired at the close of the day that you are only too glad to rest? All day you are using up energy—energy which must be renewed. Without this power of renewal there comes a point when you can do no more. *That is exhaustion!*

Fatigue is your Enemy!

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Obtainable of all Chemists and Bazar dealers.

A WATCH IS A NECESSITY OF MODERN LIFE.....
THERE ARE MORE SMALL THAN LARGE PURSES.....
A SCHOOL BOY REQUIRES TO PLEASE HIS MASTER....
AN OFFICE CLERK IS IN NEED TO PLEASE HIS SUPERIORS

THEREFORE PURCHASE TO-DAY

Fine silver wrist Watch Gent size 12" fully-jewelled lever movement STRONG & ACCURATE timekeeper "LODI" @ Rs. 12/- each.

Guaranteed for five years.

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Telegrams :-CLOCKTOWER.

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The Hindustan Times,

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RELIABLE GOLD WRIST WATCHES.

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and all Kodak Supplies:—
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All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 7-8 only. Postage extra

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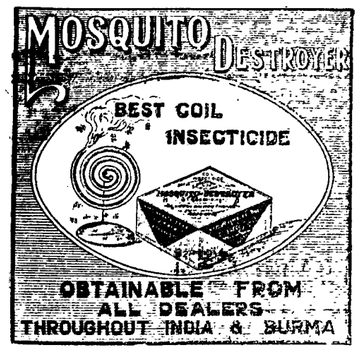
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.



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SURE RADICAL CURE FOR

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FOR HOME AND OFFICE USE

These are infinitely more strong and much more handsome than wooden cupboards. They are fitted with an excellent locking arrangement secured with an unpickable lock of high-class workmanship. They are not much heavier and are cheaper than good wooden cupboards.

NO ONE SEES THEM WITHOUT WISHING TO OWN ONE.

Illustrated price-list on application.

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WORKS—Lalbaug, Parel, BOMBAY.
SHOWROOM—Oppo. Morarji Market, KALBADEVI ROAD.

A KANARESE UNIVERSITY.

On the 27th October an address was presented by the members of the Lingayat Education Association, Dharwar, to Rajasabhabhushan Diwan Bahadur Sir K. P. Puttannachetty, C.I.E., Mr. J. Monteath, Collector of Dharwar and president of the Association, presided on the occasion. A large number of leading gentlemen of the Lingayat community from the moffussil, as well as the elite of the Dharwar public, had gathered to honour the distinguished guest of the evening.

In the course of his reply to the address Sir Puttannachetty referred to the urgency of a Kannada University. He had not as yet formed a definite opinion as to what form the University should take, whether there should be separate universities for Bombay, Madras, and Nizam's and Mysore Karnatak Provinces, or whether the present Mysore University itself should become the university for the whole of the Karnatak or a new university should take that position. He strongly appealed to all the Kannadigas, in order to preserve and cultivate the Kannada culture and literature, that they should spare no pains, to see that a Kannada University is established in the near future.

"CASTROL."

The 1925 season has been a record one for Wakefield Castrol Motor Oil. In races, reliability trials, and when beating records, whether in the air or on land, almost invariably Wakefield Castrol has been the lubricant chosen. Many feats have been attempted and achieved. The Brooklands Track has been the centre of many an important duel.

The preminent successes of this motor oil will be found tabulated in an an illustrated booklet entitled "Achievements on Castrol in 1925," which Messrs. L. A. Stronach and Co., (India) Ltd., Agents of the manufacturing Company, are supplying gratis to all bonafide motorists.

BALEHONNUR MUTT PATTADHIKARA.

As Vyakaranathirtha Vidyabhushana Pandit Sri Sadasiva Sastry of Benares has been approved by the Mysore Government for Pattadhikara of Sri Jagadguru Renukacharya Pita at Balehonnur, the installation ceremony has been fixed to take place on the 22nd inst at 8-45 a.m. All Veerasaivas in India are invited to attend the ceremony. Direct motor service to Balehonnur has been arranged for all trains from Kadur, Tarikere, Shimoga and Narasimharajapura Railway Stations.

SOME COCOGEM FACTS.

Within a short period over **2,000,000 lbs. or 1,000 tons of Cocogem** have been sold and every lb. has meant more wholesome and delicious meals because pure **Cocogem** was used instead of adulterated ghee.

The huge quantity of **1,000 tons Cocogem** has been sold in small hermetically sealed tins and represents **750,000 individual purchases.** Every single one of these purchases has meant a satisfied customer and better cooking.

COCOGEM is retailed in 6 lb. tins at 11½ as. per lb. against the average price of Rs. 1-2-0 per lb. for adulterated ghee, Cocogem customers have therefore **saved Rs. 4,00,000** and at the same time enjoyed more palatable and digestible food.

COCOGEM sales increase regularly and this and the above facts are conclusive proof by the Indian Buying Public that **Cocogem** is the ideal shortening for all cooking purposes.

Try **Cocogem** for your cooking and you will banish adulterated, disease-carrying bazaar ghee for ever. You will readily recognise that **Cocogem** means more delicious and nutritious food and will insist on all your food being cooked in Cocogem.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR COCOGEM TO-DAY.

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Yakuti is par excellence, a medicine in bringing about a healthy tone in the prostrated nerves and in rectifying the seminal disorder. For increasing the retentive capacity, for imparting strength to the weak this is a tonic and stimulant of the first quality. It is prepared from Gold, Makaradwajras and other richest and indigenous ingredients. Price Rs. 10 for 1 Phial of 30 Pills. An external liniment has got no equal in regenerating stimulating the nerves and by increasing the Strength of the seminal fluids, Price Rs. 15 for one tola.

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Solves the problem completely and definitely.

Jabakusum is a pure vegetable oil to which medicinal ingredients and the perfume have been added to prevent all affectations of the hair and the brain.

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There are moments when the sufferer from Rheumatism gives up hope of recovery. He has tried many cures and more doctors, and yet his aches and pains are there. Even in that hopeless moment he will get quick relief by using

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REDUCED PRICES — BETTER CARS

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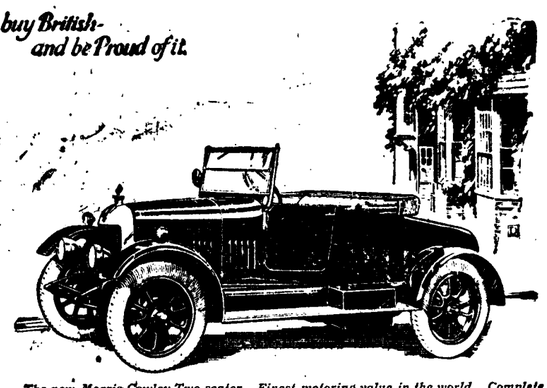

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In addition to treating Deformed Children we take X-Ray Photographs in cases requiring same.

Our qualified Consulting Specialist has wide practical experience and enjoys the advantages of extensive studies in various subjects relating to Deformities.

From the 1st of January 1924. our House has been appointed by the SECRETARY OF STATE for India in Council to treat all cases of DEFORMITY and to prepare ARTIFICIAL LIMBS and ORTHOPAEDIC APPLIANCES for all deformed patients belonging to the Civil and Military Hospitals in India.

For information, please apply to the Superintendent, Zander Orthopaedic and Medico-Electric Institute.

N. POWELL & Co., BOMBAY.

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